The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Servian Territory Violated by Turks.

The Population Becoming Urgent for War.

Christians Massacred in Bosnia.

Excitement in Spain over the Papal Nuncio's Circular.

Fiji Islanders Dying With the Measles.

TURKEY.

The Reply to Prince Milan's Speech.

KRAGUJEWATZ, Servia, September 16.—The discussions in the committee of the Skaptschina on the address in reply to Prince Milan's speech have already commenced, and will probably last till Saturday. The members of the minority, who are in favor of war, it is believed, have now gained over several members in the debates already had in committee. Attempts to secure a compromise before submitting the draft of the address to the Skuptschina are still earnestly pushed, but it is feared the party of action will be victorious, especially as the population is becoming more urgent for war. The Ministry will oppose war, even if the committee report in favor of it, to the length of resignation. The peace party is less hopeful, but it has not yet abandoned its efforts.

Later.—Forty-two Deputies oppose the Government and are in favor of war, but a majority appears to be secured for an address which proposes to leave the question to the wisdom of Prince Milan. The Government is most active in its efforts to maintain peace, and immediate danger is consequently somewhat lessened.

Servian Territory Violated.

The Belgrade papers say that the Turks have again violated Servian territory. The Servian armament is continuing.

Christians Persecuted.

BELGRADE, September 16.—According to Servian reports, the Turks have persecuted Christians at Orachova, in Northern Bosnia. Six Christians were massacred.

Fortifying the Danube.

LONDON, September 17.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent reports that Turkey is placing her forces in Bulgaria on a war footing, and preparing the fortresses on the Danube for any emergency.

FRANCE.

Conference Between Thiers and Gambetta.

PARIS, September 16.—Thiers and Gambetta held a lengthy conference yesterday, and agreed on common programme for the next session of the French National Assembly and the next election.

Republicans Intimidated.

VERSAILLES, September 16.—The Republicans, mindful of the prompt dismissal of Admiral de Ronciere Le Noury, restrained from questioning or criticising the Government at the sitting of the Permanent Committee to-day. The session passed off without debate whatever.

The Question of Peace.

PARIS, September 17.—The *Bien Public*, the organ of Thiers, admits the correctness of the following: During Thiers' interview with Gortschakoff, the conversation related to the chances favorable to the maintenance of peace. Gortschakoff especially feared France would yield to the clerical reaction. He thought the solution of the Eastern question would not be immediate, but would eventually consist in the granting of an autonomy to Bosnia and Herzegovina, under Archduke Salvador or Server Pasha.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Specie for New York.

LONDON, September 16.—The steamship Necar, for New York, took out £28,000 sterling in specie.

Another Failure.

John Eatmistle, an East India merchant, of Leaden Hall street, has failed. His liabilities are about $500,000.

Admiralty Cruise.

LONDON, September 16.—The *Globe* has reason to believe that the Lords of Admiralty contemplate a cruise for the inspection of Government works at Malta. The navy yards of France, and probably those of Italy will also be visited.

Dead.

The Earl of Huntingdon is dead.

The Foot and Mouth Disease among the cattle is spreading, but only a small proportion of deaths.

The Difficulties with China.

LONDON, September 16.—A telegram from Shanghai says the negotiations relative to the Yunnan outrage are not concluded. The only points settled are that a special embassy will be sent to London, and the Chinese will institute a commission of inquiry into the outrage in Yunnan.

SPAIN.

The Papal Nuncio's Circular.

MADRID, September 16.—The circular of the Papal Nuncio is commented on by all the Spanish papers. Great surprise is expressed that the circular was sent without the permission of the King. The *Epoca* asserts that another circular, equally important, has been issued. A Cabinet council has been called for to-morrow, exclusively for the consideration of the Nuncio's circular.

The Cortes.

The *Correspondencia* does not believe that the Spanish Cortes will meet this year.

Escape of a France.

MADRID, September 16.—It is rumored that the Carlist General Savalles has entered France.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Annuities to Bishops.

PERNAMBUCO, September 16.—It is believed that an imperial decree granting annuities to the Bishops and Governors of dioceses will be published on Friday. The Government has determined to pursue a conciliatory policy on the question of religion.

Explanation Accepted.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has replied to the note recently received from the Buenos Ayres Government. He has accepted the explanations concerning all differences between the two countries, excepting the Paraguayan boundary question, upon which no decision has as yet been arrived at.

FIJI ISLANDS.

The Native Population Dying from Measles.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16.—By the arrival of the bark J. L. Seaver news from the Fiji Islands has been received. A fearful epidemic prevails among the natives in the form of measles. One-third of the native population died from its effects in about four months' time. The disease is said to have come from an English man-of-war which visited the islands some months since. The natives think the disease was brought there by the whites to exterminate them. Many natives were becoming civilized, but when the disease began to spread they became frantic. They will likely use whites roughly. The disease will kill the entire native population in a short time if unchecked.

INDIA.

The Prince of Wales' Visit.

BOMBAY, September 16.—It has been heretofore asserted that Nizam, of Hyderabad, refuses to accept the Viceroy's invitation to meet the Prince of Wales on his approaching visit to India. This has caused much comment in the English and Indian press. The *Times of India*, however, announces definitely that Nizam has accepted the invitation.

ITALY.

Vatican Council.

LONDON, September 16.—The *Telegraph* has a special from Rome, stating that the Pope recently informed Cardinal Borromeo that the Vatican Council would reassemble to complete its labors in 1876.

Resigned.

ROME, September 16.—The *Voce Della Verita* states that the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican has resigned in consequence of the ministerial changes in Madrid.

GERMANY.

Destructive Fire.

LONDON, September 16.—A fire at Padoborn, Prussia, last Sunday, burned one hundred buildings and made three hundred families homeless.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Arrived—The steamship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

MOVILLE, September 16.—Arrived—The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16—Sailed—The O. & O. steamer Gaelic, for Hong Kong, *via* Yokohama.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Arrived—The steamers Greece, from London, and State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Arrived—The steamer August Andre, from Antwerp.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

A Cheyenne Thirsting for the Blood of a Commissioner.

ANOTHER MASSACRE POSSIBLE.

The Indians to Select the Place for Holding the "Talk."

A Promise to be Fulfilled.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, VIA CHEYENNE, WYOMING, September 16.—Yesterday the Commission received information from Washington to the effect that orders had been issued for the purchase of the one hundred horses promised last summer by the sub-commission to Louis Richard and young Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses for services rendered the Commission by them in going among the wild Northern Indians and inducing them to attend the council. This news was very gratifying to the Indians here, as the failure of the Government heretofore to make good that promise has interfered somewhat with the progress of the present negotiations. The duty performed by the two Indians in question was of a very dangerous character indeed, and their lives were constantly in danger. They traveled in the round trip seven hundred miles, and in the course of the tour made presents to these hostile Indians of about fifty ponies. They were accompanied by seventy-four young Indians belonging to this agency.

A rumor was in circulation yesterday to the effect that a Cheyenne Indian had expressed a determination to kill a Commissioner upon the opening of the council. It has created considerable excitement among the Commissioners, and it is thought among outsiders here that this is the principal reason for postponing the council until next Friday, it having been generally understood it would begin to-day. Major Saville was instructed by the Commission to hunt up the Indian who had made this report, but he has been unable to find him. The impression is gaining ground that the story of the proposed assassination is a canard.

The Commission is evidently composed of a rather sensible body of men. Senator Allison, of Iowa, chairman, is well known as a Republican politician. General A. G. Lawrence, of Newport, Rhode Island, was a Union General during the war, losing his right arm and receiving three other wounds in the assault upon Fort Fisher. Colonel G. P. Beauvais, of St. Louis, has spent thirty-three years of his life as an Indian trader and rancheman on the plains. He talks the Indian language fluently, and is a man of good judgment. Colonel A. Comingo, of Independence, Mo., is an ex-member of Congress, and now a prominent member of the bar. Mr. Ashby, of Beatrice, Nebraska, was an officer in a Confederate regiment from Missouri during the war. He is now practicing law, and endorses Republican sentiments. Rev. S. D. Hinman has been laboring as a missionary among the Missouri river Indians for eighteen years past. He is thoroughly in their confidence, and fully understands their habits and customs.

The Commission has not accomplished much thus far, but have had difficulties to contend with that cannot be properly appreciated except by persons on the ground.

J. B. Terrell, of the Treasury Department, is also here, taking notes in a quiet sort of a way the past week. He leaves to-morrow for Cheyenne. Viscount Lewishaw, of England, arrived yesterday to attend the council.

Forty thousand dollars worth of annuity goods were received at this agency yesterday. Some degree of uneasiness is felt on account of Dr. Saville, who went out early yesterday morning to count the lodges of the Cheyenne camp, eight miles from here, preparatory to issuing rations. He was to have returned last night, but up to the time these dispatches are sent (9 A. M.) he has not put in an appearance. To-night the Indians are to have a grand feast and dance near the agency stockade.

Gen. Terry arrived to-day, having left Cheyenne on Sunday afternoon. After his arrival Spotted Tail, Two Strike and ten other chiefs came in from Shadron creek, where Spotted Tail's and the Missouri river Indians are now encamping, and held a conference with the Commissioners, and as they still insist upon the selection of council grounds, the Commissioners, after a talk among themselves, agreed to humor them, and so appointed as a committee to select a place for holding the council, Spotted Tail, Two Strike, and Swift Bear on the part of the Brule Indians, or Spotted Tail's band, and Red Cloud, Red Dog and Young-Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses on the part of the Ogallalahs and Red Cloud's band, thus hoping to settle the jealousy on this subject heretofore evinced by these respective bands. The Commissioners stipulated that the ground must be near enough to this agency to allow them togo out to the place of the council in the morning and return to this agency by night, that it must be selected at once, so that the council may begin on Friday, the 17th. To the latter stipulation Spotted Tail replied that the Missouri River Indians were very anxious to return home before snow comes, and want the council held as soon as possible.

This is the first time Spotted Tail has been here since the day the Commissioners arrived, ten days ago, which fact had considerable to do in delaying the council, as he has also kept the Missouri River Indians from coming, they having encamped in the vicinity of his agency. He appeared to-day to be in excellent spirits, and said if the other Indians would not come to him in selecting a place for the council he would go to them. He is a younger man than Red Cloud, less surly, and has great influence with the Indians at large. The Commissioners feel highly elated at the fact of his coming to see them and the willing, accommodating spirit manifested by him in the talk. They also congratulate themselves upon the arrival of Gen. Terry, who is a man of superior judgment, besides having the advantage of having participated in the treaty of 1868. Upon reaching the agency to-day he was recognized and heartily greeted by a large number of Indians who met him at the treaty.

Several thousand Indians gathered about the agency to-day in consequence of their giving what is known as the "Omaha dance," which is a great ceremonial with them. The dance was held inside the stockade.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Letter from Charles Francis Adams—He Thinks He Has His Hands Full Already.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Charles Francis Adams has written the following letter to a gentleman in Brooklyn, who sent him a copy of the *Times* of that city containing an article in which was said: "We have hopes that an aroused public spirit will find some way of making itself potent in the nominating convention next year, and that Mr. Adams may be called from his retirement at Quincy to restore to the Presidency its ancient dignity and legislative influence."

QUINCY, September 5.

"MY DEAR SIR:—I cannot but be deeply moved by voluntary expressions of esteem, which I occasionally find in newspapers in reference to myself. I trust that they may not have the effect of turning my head, or making me think of myself better than I ought to think. With regard to the suggestion made in the article to which you call my attention, I am sure it would be very agreeable to me to undertake the work, but I have, I fear, already on my hands quite as much as I can dare hope to accomplish during my term of life, approaching so near the three score and ten prescribing its limit of usefulness, as I do. I shall have to make haste, or run great risk of leaving matters in confusion. It is for this reason that I have been, perhaps, too indifferent to the wishes of many who have desired to have me called again into public life. I see nothing there, just now, which promises happy results within a short time. Meanwhile, I am steadily releasing myself from the responsibility, if not of writing a history, at least of putting out of reach of accident the valuable materials for writing it which have been placed in my hands, or which I have myself gathered in my own career. I doubt whether I could be made more useful to the world in any other way. Pray excuse me for this egotism, and believe me very truly yours,

"CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

STORM IN THE SOUTH.

The Shores of the Gulf of Mexico Inundated by the Tide.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—The gales yesterday in the gulf extended from Key West to the Rio Grande. The tide at Atachafala Bay was reported the highest for eighteen years. There is no telegraph communication with Galveston to-day. The steamship St. Mary, from Havana for Galveston, put into Southwest Pass with the loss of her smoke stack and the wheel house stove in.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., September 16.—A special from Galveston, Texas, to the *Globe-Democrat* says that a large part of the city was under water last night, the effects of unusual high winds from the northeast. No great damage was done, but some of the wharves were somewhat injured and a considerable number of people were obliged to vacate their houses. The railroad bridge still stood, but whether it would continue to resist the great pressure against it was not known.

Destroyed Distillery Books.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16.—Charles Jost, proprietor of the Antioch Distillery, seized by the revenue officials last month, made an affidavit to-day before the Supervisor of Internal Revenue that the private books of the distillery had been destroyed, this destruction of books causing serious difficulty to Special Treasury Agent Clark in his investigation, and the sooner Hawley arrives here the better.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recent Disturbances in Mississippi.

Letter from the Attorney General to Governor Ames.

WASHINGTON, September 16, 1875.

Affairs in Mississippi.

Senator Brice, of Mississippi, and one of his associates called upon the Attorney General to-day, and stated that they had telegraphed to Governor Ames that they were satisfied with what the Attorney General had done in regard to applications from the Governor for the interference of General Grant. They again requested the publication of the Attorney General's letter to Governor Ames, and President Grant consenting, it is made public. The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1875.—Governor Ames, Jackson, Miss.—This hour I have had a dispatch from the President. I can best convey to you his ideas by extracts from his dispatch: 'The whole public are tired out with these annual autumnal outbreaks in the South, and the great majority are ready now to condemn any interference on the part of the Government. I heartily wish that peace and good order may be restored without issuing the proclamation, but if there be need, the proclamation should be issued; but if it is, I shall instruct the commander of the forces to have no child's play. If there is a necessity for military interference, there is justice in such interference as to deter evil-doers. I would suggest the sending of a dispatch or letter by a private messenger to Governor Ames, urging him to strengthen his own position by exhausting his own resources in restoring order before he receives Government aid. He might accept assistance offered by the citizens of Jackson and elsewhere. Governor Ames and his advisers can be made perfectly secure. As many of the troops now in Mississippi as he desires may be kept, and sent to Jackson. If he is betrayed by those who offer assistance he will be in a position to defeat their ends and punish them.'

You see by this the mind of the President, with which I and every member of the Cabinet who has been consulted are in full accord. You see the difficulties. You see the responsibilities which you assume. We cannot understand why you do not strengthen yourself in the way the President suggests, nor do we see why you do not call the Legislature together and obtain from them whatever powers and money and arms you may think institution is explicit that the executive of a State can call upon the President for aid in suppressing domestic violence, only when the Legislature cannot be convened, and the law expressly says in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof it shall be lawful for the President, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call, and it is his plain meaning of the Constitution and laws, when taken together, that the executive of a State may call upon the President for military aid to quell domestic violence only in case of an insurrection in any State against the Government thereof when the Legislature cannot be called together. You make no suggestions even that there is any insurrection against the Government of the State, or that the Legislature would not support you in any measures you might propose to preserve the public order.

I suggest that you take all lawful means and all needed measures to preserve public peace by the force in your own State, and let the country see that the citizens of Mississippi, who are largely favorable to good order, and who are largely Republican, have the courage and manhood to fight for their State rights and to destroy the bloody ruffians who murder the innocent and unoffending freedmen. Everything is in readiness. Be careful to bring yourself strictly within the Constitution and the laws, and if there is such resistance to your State authority as you cannot by all means at your command suppress, the President will swiftly aid you in crushing lawless traitors to human rights.

Telegraph me on receipt of this, and state explicitly what you need.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD PIERREPONT, Att'y Gen.

The Red Cloud Investigation.

Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was before the Red Cloud Commission to-day. He was interrogated concerning the Indian Department, including agents. These, he said, are designated by various religious societies to the Secretary of the Interior, and are nominated to the Senate by the President for confirmation. The Board of Indian Commissioners has nothing to do with their appointment, but if they see anything wrong in the conduct of agents they make it known to the proper authority, and may recommend changes. The Commissioners had made no complaint against Mr. Saville, agent for the Red Cloud Indians.

In response to a question, Commissioner Smith said he had heard nothing about charges against any member of the Commission, except what was contained in a previous statement.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

State Convention at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 16.—The Democratic State Convention met at Welting Hall. Every seat was occupied. There could not have been less than 2,500 people in the hall, and many were unable to get inside. There was a delay in getting the Convention to order in consequence of the bad arrangements for distributing the tickets to the delegates and others. The State Committee held a protracted morning session, keeping a densely packed crowd about their doors for hours, clamoring for tickets, and pushing, crowding and growling. It was some time after noon when the delegates had all entered the hall. A military band occupied the gallery. Allen Beach, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order without preliminary remarks at 11:25, and nominated Daniel McGone, of St. Lawrence, temporary Chairman, which was agreed to unanimously.

The usual committees were then appointed and the Convention took a recess till four o'clock.

The Tammany delegation was admitted, but all contestants were invited to seats on the floor.

The Convention re-assembled at 7:30 P. M., and Judge H. Sturges was chosen permanent chairman, with Vice Presidents from each district. Judge Sturgess addressed the Convention.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the State Committee shall in all cases of contested seats admit as sitting members those only who present certificates from sources recognized as regular by the last preceding State Convention; such members shall participate in all proceedings of the Convention except as to contested seats, until the Convention shall decide upon the case.

At twenty minutes before nine o'clock the Convention adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow.

Speech by Morrissey.

At a meeting of the Committee on Contested Seats, Morrissey addressed the committee for the Eleventh District, making quite a lengthy speech, and Kelly responded. Morrissey's speech was an able one, and when a vote was taken on the district it stood ten for the admission of the Morrissey delegation to twelve against. The vote on the other New York districts stood eighteen to five against admitting the contestants.

The Chief Interest of the Day has been centered in contested seat cases. Nothing new has transpired concerning the ticket. The candidates apparently having strength enough to secure nominations are Jno. Bigelow, Secretary of State, Charles S. Fairchild or Senator R. A. Parmenter, Attorney General.

The Platform

will favor a return to specie payments, endorsement of the movement on behalf of canal reform, honesty in the administration of Government affairs, opposition to a Presidential third term, and the reiteration of former declarations in Democratic State Conventions.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 16, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.706	63	88	S.	Lt Rain.
2 P. M.	29.581	66	74	S.W.	Lt. Rain.
9 P. M.	29.644	66	84	N.	Cloudy.

Mean Barometer, 29.666.
Mean Thermometer, 65.
Lowest Thermometer, 70.
Highest Thermometer, 59.
Rainfall, .49.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 17, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the northern portion of the Middle States and the lower lake region, rain, followed by cooler and partly cloudy weather, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the southern portion of the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy and cooler weather, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—W. H. Heath & Son, leather dealers of Boston, have suspended.

—The fast mail train east started from Chicago at 8:20 last evening, with a considerable amount of mail and a number of invited guests.

—The thieves who robbed the safe of Sargent & Co., in Boston, of $17,000 in notes, &c., have returned through the mail all the property but seventy-three dollars cash.

—The *Journal De St. Petersburg* announces the death of Signor Ronconi, a celebrated Italian singer. It is doubtful whether the *Journal* means Signor Ronconi, well known at one time in America.

—Two men, Samuel Carr and James Carrden, and a boy were killed by the explosion of a thrashing machine boiler on the farm of Stanley Robbins, near Terre Haute, Ind., on Thursday.

—Governor Fletcher has telegraphed to General Sherman that he would be at Des Moines, Iowa, on the 30th of September, to deliver the annual address before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

—The Grange Council in session at Lexington, Ky., has decided to operate large rope factories hereafter in their own interests. Hemp will be raised in large quantities by them hereafter in all parts of the State.

—The attendance at the Indian International Fair at Muskogee, I. T., on Thursday, was much larger than the day before, over 3,000 being present. Speeches were made by Reynolds, of Parsons, Son Ashaba, a Comanche chief, and Pacer, chief of the Apaches.

—The supposed outlaw wounded at Pine Hill, Ky., a few nights ago, refuses to reveal the name of himself or associates. Nothing was found on his person by which he can be identified, but his personal appearance tallies in every way with the description of one of the gang who robbed the Huntington (W. Va.) bank last week.

—Judge Wilson, of the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minn., has rendered a decision granting Shook & Palmer, of New York, a preliminary injunction against Rankin's theatrical troupe, now playing there, forbidding further representation of the play known as "Two Orphans," the plaintiffs being owners of the copyright.

—The Industrial parade in Indianapolis on Thursday was a grand success. Business was generally suspended between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock. The representation of business firms was much larger than last year, and the display more elaborate. The procession was about three and a half miles in length, and was one hour and three quarters passing a given point.

—An adjourned meeting of the creditors of Lee & Sheppard was held in Boston on Thursday, and a statement of assets and liabilities submitted. The gross amount of assets, independent of stereotype plates, is $199,433. The stereotype plates cost about $250,000. Mr. Sheppard thought it best that the creditors decide upon present values. The total amount of liabilities is $387,396. A committee was appointed to examine the accounts and ascertain the prime value of the stereotype plates.

SAN FRANCISCO FINANCES.

A New Bank to be Established—Meeting of the Pacific Stock Exchange.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16—6:15 P. M.—To-day reports were current on the street that Lazard & Freeres had decided to establish a new bank. On inquiry at the office of the firm information was received to the effect that it has been the design of the Lazards for some years to abandon the business of importing and jobbing dry goods and engage in banking. Immediately after the suspension of the Bank of California cable telegraphic correspondence was opened with influential English and French capitalists, and arrangements concluded for the organization of a banking house. One of the members of the firm is on the eve of taking his departure for Europe to hold a consultation with foreign capitalists as regards the question of wealth, paid-up capital and general influence. The new institution will stand second to no bank on the coast.

There was a meeting of the Pacific Stock Exchange this afternoon, at which the resolution imposing a fine on members for private trading was rescinded. A resolution to resume regular transactions to-morrow was debated at length, but no vote was taken. The board adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow. There is much feeling among brokers in favor of resuming at both the big boards, and it is believed the Pacific Exchange at least will soon re-open.

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

Races at Hartford.

HARTFORD, CONN., September 16.—The race at Charter Oak Park to-day between Smuggler and Sensation was won by the former in three straight heats. Time 2:22½, 2:21½ and 2:22.

The Races at Fleetwood Park.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The races at Fleetwood continued to-day. The first race, dash of one mile and an eighth, was won by Mollie Darling, Nettie B. second, Derby third. Time 2:00½.

The second race, mile heats, was won by Frank, Mconstone second, Camden third. Time 1:46½ and 1:47¼.

The third race, dash of one mile and a quarter, was won by Century, Warfare second, Censor fifty third. Time 2:18½.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Veterans Seeing the Sights in Utica, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., September 16.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland visited Trenton Falls this morning in a body. The remaining part of the day to 4 P. M. was spent in riding about the city, visiting the State Asylum and other places of interest. Rain interfered somewhat with the grand military parade and review, but the programme was carried out. President Grant, General Sherman and other officers lunched with Mrs. Horatio Seymour, as Vice President Wilson, Governor Tilden and General Sherman reviewed the procession of military, police and fire departments.

The New York Central Fast Mail Train.

CLEVELAND, September 16.—The fast mail train arrived here from New York this evening on schedule time. A large crowd of citizens was at the depot and welcomed it with hearty cheers. The train, when it arrived, consisted of four mail and two palace cars, a third car being attached here to accommodate the increased number of passengers. This made a train of seven cars. Getting supper, switching, &c., delayed its departure until sixteen minutes after card time. At Huron an extra stop for water was made, and at Sandusky, sixty miles from Cleveland, the train was twenty-three minutes late. Between Sandusky and Millbury, a distance of forty miles, the train made three stops, crossed the long bridge over Sandusky Bay at a slow rate of speed, and passed Millbury on time, having made a run of forty miles in fifty-seven minutes, including stoppages.

Escape from Indians.

DENVER, Col., September 16.—Prof. Gardner and Robt. Adams, Jr., reached here this evening, six days after the Indian fight. They, with five others, returned to rescue Messrs Holman and Dallas, who had been left some weeks before to guard a supply camp on Dolores river. They rode three hundred miles in eight days, hoping to reach their comrades before the Indians should discover them. The men were found safe and well, and the whole party successfully retreated from among the hostile bands, reaching Lagnache on the 11th. In four weeks they rode 800 miles. Mr. Jackson's photographic division reached the La Platta camp safely on the 5th.

Defalcation in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 16.—Rumors were rife to day to the effect that a defalcation amounting to $60,000 had been discovered in the accounts of the Louisville Gas Company. A disposition to keep the matter quiet is manifested, and all that can be learned is that Garnett D. Marshall, late cashier, is the guilty party. It is understood a settlement by which Marshall transfers personal and real estate property to the Gas Company has been effected, and no prosecution will be made. Marshall is well known, and the fact of his defalcation occasions general excitement and speculation.

The Episcopal Convention at Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 16.—The Episcopal Convention to-day adopted resolutions reported by the committee on Dr. De Koven's letter, also a resolution directing the delegates to the next General Convention to vote against any Convention conferring on standing committees the power to reject those who had been elected Bishop because such committees might consider them unsound in the faith. The salary of the Bishop was fixed at $8,000 per annum.

The Maine Election.

BANGOR, September 16.—The latest returns from the Fourth Congressional district give Plaisted, Republican, about 1,000 majority.

"EXCUSES."

The Revival Campaign Opened in America—Mr. Moody's Sermon on "Excuses."

Messrs. Moody, Sankey, Bliss and Whittle, the American evangelists, are holding meetings at Northfield, Massachusetts. Great interest has thus far been manifested, the people flocking in from all the surrounding towns in large numbers. The noticeable feature of the meetings is that the people come early, beginning to gather an hour or more before the hour appointed for the service. When Mr. Moody came in, on one occasion, and had laid his overcoat aside, he sat a moment in his plain frock coat, but moments are precious, and jumping up he said they would sing a little while they were coming in. So the hymn,

I heard the savior say,
Thy strength indeed is small,

was started up by the congregation, and verse after verse of it was sung. Soon Mr. Sankey, Professor Bliss and Colonel Whittle entered, and Mr. Moody stepped forward and opened the meeting by requesting Mr. Sankey to sing his song of "Wondrous Love" and the people to join in the chorus. Mr. Sankey sat at the cabinet organ and sang the simple song in his full, free, clear voice with its very telling and original modulation, his face all the time beaming with the love of which he sang.

MR. MOODY ON EXCUSES.

After singing "Almost Persuaded," by Professor Bliss, Mr. Moody said he wished to speak especially upon the verse in Luke xiv.—"They all with one accord began to make excuses." He said:—I want to call your attention to one clause in this verse—that is the way they made excuses; they didn't have any excuse, and so they made never met a man who wasn't a Christian who hadn't an excuse, and if he didn't have one he made one. Now, I want to call your attention to the excuses offered by these three men. The first one—I don't know what his name was, it may have been Mr. Levi—the messenger comes to him and says:—"Sir, Levi, the King is going to have a great feast in honor of the marriage of his son and wants you to come." Mr. Levi said:—"Tell your master I should like to go, but I have bought some land to-day and must go to look at it." Why didn't he look at it before he bought it? If a man here in Northfield should buy a piece of land without first seeing it, you would call him green. This land wouldn't run away, he could look at it after he had been at the feast. His excuse was not that he wanted to go and get a deed for it, but that he had bought a piece of land and must go and look at it. It was a downright lie. Now let us look at one of the other's:—"I have bought five yoke of oxen and can't come." Well, I declare, the third had a worse excuse than either of the others. He had just taken a young wife and couldn't go. Why, who likes to go to a marriage feast better than a young bride? Why couldn't he take his young bride with him? They were all downright lies. Now I have never found a man in all my travels who had a better excuse than these three men. You can just bundle them up and label them as downright lies. That is what the devil does. He just gets them in his cradle of excuses and rocks them to sleep. No man can give a good excuse why he does not come to church. I want to take up some of

THE POPULAR EXCUSES

of the present age. For the last 1800 years the wisdom of the world has been contriving to invent better excuses and have failed. Their excuses are not as good as the excuses in the Scriptures. One of the popular excuses of to-day is the second dear old Bible itself. They say that book keeps me out of the kingdom; there are a great many things in that book that I don't understand, that are dark and mysterious. Because they don't understand the book from back to back they don't believe it. Now, if this class of skeptics I have never found one who has read the Bible from back to back. They read a psalm, then they turn over and read a short chapter or two in Jeremiah; read a chapter or two of gospels, picking out those verses that none but the regenerated mind can understand, shut it up and say, "I don't believe it." Now, suppose I send my little boy to school to-morrow; he comes home at night and I say:

"Well, my son, have you learned reading, writing, arithmetic, philosophy and astronomy?"

"Why, father, what are you talking about? I have been all day trying to learn A, B, C."

"What! don't know anything about history, arithmetic, philosophy or astronomy? I'll take you out of that school to-day. You shall not go there any more."

Now, if I did this what would you say? Why you would say, "Moody has gone crazy." Well, that is the way some people in the churches read the Bible. There's a man over there in the audience who says, "That's not my excuse. I believe my Bible; but I know of some men in the church that are a good deal meaner than some out of it." Yes, I do; but what has that got to do with it? I will admit that there are hypocrites in the Church. One of the disciples chosen by Jesus proved to be as black hearted a hypocrite as ever lived. "I don't want to associate with hypocrites." We don't ask you to associate with hypocrites, but to come to God and follow Christ. I will show you one hundred hypocrites out of the Church for every one you will find in it. If you don't want to associate with hypocrites in eternity come to the feast of the Lamb. A man over there in that carriage says, "My excuse is that I believe in election. If I am to be saved I shall be saved." Now why don't you apply the doctrine of election right here on your farms in Northfield? Don't sow your hay or gather your grain; if the Lord wants you to have it, it will be cut. Don't put it into your barn; if it is decreed to be put in it will be. Don't take your grain to the mill; if it is decreed that Mr. Webster shall grind it he will grind it. Don't plant any trees nor raise any apples; if God decrees it you will get them. If you are sick and the doctor gives you medicine don't put it into your mouth; throw it into the stove. You will get well just as quick if God has decreed. But God says, "Whosoever will, let him come." Paul's letter on election was written to the Church, and not to the world. "Whosoever will be saved let him come. Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely." That passage has forever settled the doctrine of election for me. It is all in the heart. If you will you will, if you won't you won't. The other excuses mentioned were, "That we are not fit to come;" "That we can't believe;" "That it is too good to be true." We must work out our salvation, but cannot till it is given to us. When I left Northfield at seventeen years of age and went to live in Boston I was looking every day for a letter from my sister, and at last one came, and she wrote cautioning me against pickpockets, who, she had heard, were plenty in the city. I thought I should have to get something in my pockets before any one could get anything out. So salvation must be given to us before we can work it out. Who would write such a letter as this:—

NORTHFIELD, MASS.

TO THE KING OF HEAVEN:

While attending a meeting in the street at Northfield, Sunday, September 12, 1875, I received a pressing invitation from one of your servants to be present at the marriage ceremony of your only begotten Son. I pray thee have me excused.

Who would come up here and take his pen to-night and put his name to that. Is there a man in this town who would come forward and put his name to such a note? And are you not refusing His invitation in rejecting Christ? Will any of you sign this?

NORTHFIELD, Sept. 12, 1875.

To the KING OF KINGS:

While attending a meeting in the street at Northfield one pleasant Sabbath day I received an invitation from one of your servants to be present at the marriage feast of your only begotten Son and hasten to reply. By the grace of God I will be present.

Who will put their names to that? My friends, are you not willing to say to-night, "By the grace of God I will sign it?"

Bismarck's Sons.

Bismark's sons do not give much promise of adding lustre to the name which their father has elevated to a high place on the roll of Germany's great ones. Common report represents them as a pair of very graceless scamps, who appear to value the position which their father's greatness gives them only as a means of gratifying a base and tyrannical nature. Nor do they give any indication of possessing mental powers which, with experience and cultivation, might redeem the excesses of youth, as in case of the elder Bismarck. On the contrary, they are represented to be so dull and unpromising that the most sanguine admirers of their father entertain little hopes of their perpetuating his fame. All of which furnishes another instance of the rarity of the transmission of conspicuous talents from sire to son.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALL TRADE!

M'CORD & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs, and Ladies' Trimmed Hats.

Our Stock is the Largest in the City, comprising Every Style and Grade. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS will find no better or cheaper goods in the Market. Please call and examine.

Youman's Fifth Avenue Hats.

Elegant Style in Soft Goods.

McCORD & CO., 131 No. Wood Street.

PERSONAL.

THOMAS NAST and his wife are traveling in the Northwest.

A STATUE will be erected at the capital of Texas to the memory of General Sam Houston.

ROBERT E. LEE, son of the late General of that name, will return to Virginia from Europe in a few weeks.

MISS AMY SEDGWICK, the well-known English actress, has had the misfortune to lose her husband, Mr. Charles Pemberton, who died on the 13th ult.

MISS EMILY FAITHFUL is giving readings and dramatic performances in England, with a little company, of which Miss Elia Dietz, of New York city, is a member.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT drives through the streets of Newport in an English drag, with a man seated upon the outside with a trumpet, which he occasionally sounds. This is an English idea.

THE Standing Committee of the Episcopal diocese of Baltimore, Md., have unanimously consented to the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, bishop-elect of Iowa. Baltimore was the former home of Dr. Eccleston.

NIELSON'S husband, Lee, ran away from her the other day, leaving her ill in Paris. It seems to be the luck of all clever or successful women to marry fellows whose exhaustive worthlessness is only equaled by their inimitable meanness.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL has ordered the new fast postal cars to be named it you would call them green. This land wouldn't run away, he could look at it after he had been at the feast. His excuse was not that he wanted to go and get a deed for it, but that he had bought a piece of land and must go and look at. It was a downright lie. Now let us look at one of the other's:—"I have bought five yoke of oxen and can't come." Well, I declare, the third had a worse excuse than either of the others. He had just taken a young wife and couldn't go. Why, who likes to go to a marriage feast better than a young bride? Why couldn't he take his young bride with him? They were all downright lies. Now I have never found a man in all my travels who had a better excuse than these three men. You can just bundle them up and label them as downright lies. That is what the devil does. He just gets them in his cradle of excuses and rocks them to sleep. No man can give a good excuse why he does not come to church. I want to take up some of

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DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND.
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27¾.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 106½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼.

THE Democratic Convention of New York organized at Syracuse yesterday. The temporary chairman made a hard money speech, and was applauded. This points to a hard money platform. Tilden's name called out the strongest expression of enthusiasm.

THE New York *World*, an able Democratic paper, says Allen and Cary, in Ohio, have "gone into the business of bug-feeding for the Western Republicans." So have Wallace and the *Post*, out this way. They have found their true *status* in becoming bug-feeders.

WE invite the attention of our readers to the letters of our Colorado correspondent, the second of which appears in our columns this morning. They are elegantly written, and give pleasant descriptions of scenery, in that far away region. They are among the best pen pictures of that region we ever remember to have seen.

THE *Chronicle* talks very sensibly on the monetary question, in reply to the *Post*. It favors the view the GAZETTE has so long urged—that resumption be left to the natural laws of trade, and, in the meantime, the prosperity of the country be promoted. It does not favor the senseless views of the Erie Convention that greenbacks *are* money, but urges the sentiment expressed in the Lancaster platform that the currency be kept equal to the demands of trade, and resumption left to regulate itself.

THE influence of the politicians on the Third Term issue is again attracting the attention of the New York press. They claim that Grant is the coming man, on a hard money platform. Such is the possible drift of affairs,—but we have heard it loudly hinted that this idea is to be given effect by the Democratic party. When we consider their readiness at topsy-turvying, it is far from unlikely that they will turn round on that question. To be for hard money one year, soft money the next, and hard money the third year is not a strange performance for the Democracy.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is drawn out, by a newspaper paragraph, to say that he is not a zealous candidate for a Presidential nomination, preferring to employ the balance of his life in putting historical materials into shape. This is wisely said. Mr. Adams filled the very important position of Minister to England, during Lincoln's Presidency, and knew certain phases of the inside history of the war that were known to no other American. His pure character would recommend him to the people, but we do not presume it would be agreeable to him to be a candidate.

THE virtuous, half-horrified Democratic press is a rather amusing object just now. Three years ago, they were pouring on Hartranft, a flood of lying calumny; but now, they are amazed that the *public record* of their candidates should be mentioned. They call this "abuse." Journals that are entirely disinterested speak more harshly than have we. The New York *Herald* describes the Erie Convention as composed of a "troupe of tramps and vagabonds." It is evident that this very class in the Convention nominated Piolette, and they knew their man. We do not see how such a character,—a "pincher" and "rooster,"—can be abused.

THE attempt is being made to create the impression that the currency is the only issue for which the people care at the present. We estimate the intelligence of the public more highly than this. In the first place, they know that this is a State canvass, members of Congress and National officials not being elected till next year. Hence the currency issue is only an incidental feature of the canvass; State questions being paramount. In the next place, it is well known to the people that forty-seven Democrats voted for the resumption act, and only sixteen against it, thus fastening this on the Democratic party, so far as it had power to affect it. The people are not to be deceived by Democratic professions and promises, made at the last moment. It is, has been, and will be, a hard money party.

THE whirligig of time makes many changes, some agreeable, other disagreeable. In the list of pleasant changes, it affords us pleasure to chronicle the election of Rev. Dr. W. E. McLaren as Bishop of Illinois. The gentleman named was formerly a resident of this city, and was connected with the editorial department of the GAZETTE. This was after he had graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, and while he was a student in Allegheny Theological Seminary. He was regarded at the time as an able young man, and his after career has justified his expectations then entertained of him. His present elevation to the Bishopric of Illinois is a fitting compliment, in return for the valuable service rendered by him as rector of Trinity Church, Cleveland. His vigor of mind, and health of body, will enable him to render very effective service in his new and extended field of labor.

THE Eastern press are now clamoring for the Red Cloud Investigating Commission to go home. They have had enough of it. They charge that it has not touched bottom, forgetting that Messrs. Marsh and Welsh are the bottom of the affair, and this has been partially touched, by securing the evidence of Marsh. Welsh could not be reached. The misfortune is, that Marsh really offered but one substantial item of evidence, which has been explained by Commissioner Smith. He says Smith seemed unwilling to hear his complaints; and Smith gives as a reason that he had heard and investigated the same complaints, which originated with Red Cloud, so often, that he had grown tired of them, and probably manifested his weariness to Marsh. This is quite as we suspected. Hence the whole affair, so far as Marsh is concerned, comes to this: He repeated the threadbare Red Cloud stories, and was not listened to as respectfully as though his complaints were fresh and new. Only this, and nothing more. As for Welsh, he did not appear.

WE speak elsewhere of the sensitiveness of the Democratic press over the severe things it is necessary to say of Pershing and Piolette, in order that the people may know the truth of them. But the spectacle of Judge Pershing sacrificing his hard-money principles for the sake of party, moves the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* to this energetic declaration: "What earthly confidence can people of any degree of intelligence above that of a gorilla be supposed to have in political leaders who set so little value upon convictions approved by their reason and conscience that they are willing to sacrifice them without a moment's hesitation to 'the policy of the party?' Why, such utter moral and mental slavery as this to the mandate of a party convention would be degradation to a dog. And no honorable man can contemplate the self-debasement implied in this abject surrender of manhood and self-respect to the capricious dictates of a fortuitous concourse of ninnies and demagogues without unutterable loathing." Truth is not abuse.

THE specie resumption question has a problem in it that we have never seen satisfactorily worked out by the hard money people. It is,—how shall we get and *keep* enough gold to resume upon until the balance of trade is in our favor? Borrow, say they. Let us see. England has all told, $700,000,000 of specie,—$200,000,000 of which is kept as a reserve in the Bank of England, to float a currency circulation of $228,166,705. We would need $300,000,000,—or nearly one half of this amount to float our currency, once we put it on a gold basis. Does any one believe that so large a sum could be spared without seriously disturbing the English markets, and inducing an effort to draw it back? We do not need to argue that England has the power to draw this back, by means of the $1,000,000,000 United States bonds she holds. The Republican party gave the country the currency we now have, based on the faith of the nation, for home circulation. A number of vicious Democrats and muddle-headed Republicans passed the Resumption Act. Let this be repealed, and all is well.

THE *Post* thinks we deal harshly with Pershing,—in fact abuse him. We do not see it. We have spoken of him as a Copperhead,—does not his record prove it true? Did he not act with the Copperhead wing of his party during the war? When we properly characterize a man,—it is not abuse. The truth is, we have been exceedingly mild toward both him and Piolette. Pershing, while in the Legislature, opposed a Pennsylvania railroad bill till he was "retained" in the sum of $500. To oppose a bill, and then, after getting money, vote for it, fulfils all the conditions of a "pincher" and "rooster." We did not call him by these names. He helped to slaughter the Connellsville Railroad, thus assaulting the welfare of Allegheny county. He *resisted the repeal of the law taxing real estate*, thus fighting the farmers. We have not, heretofore, accused him of this. He voted against admitting colored people into street railway cars, and favored saddling the country with the rebel debt. Thus he was a sycophant, a paid tool, a copperhead, and the foe of the farmer. Piolette was really bribed for $400, but when he found the money was valueless, exposed his briber,—the whole operation being regarded as "pinching" affair. Now these are facts. Are we to say that Pershing is a saint when we know him to have been a copperhead, or that Piolette is virtuous when this $400 affair sticks to him. The truth is, both were "pinchers," "roosters," and "copperheads,"—the terms being descriptive merely of acts of which both were guilty, and of characters which both sustained. Certainly Pennsylvania wants decent men for office.

MORALS OF BANKRUPTCY.

In a previous article on the merits and demerits of the bankrupt law, we incidentally referred to the moral side of the subject. We recur to this for more extended mention. The moral issues involved are those which, in a sense, are totally outside the legal workings of the statute, and touch only the moral obligations which rest upon those who avail themselves of the law. These moral obligations require, first, honest bankruptcy; second, a full disclosure and giving up of property to creditors; and third, as we think, the effort to make good debts not fully paid under the bankrupt act, provided this can be reasonably done. The law actually rests on a moral principle, which common honor requires men to hold sacred. Previous to its enactment, the creditor held the debtor at his mercy. He could cast him into prison, sell his household goods, and turn his family loose upon the world. There were creditors heartless enough to enforce this terrible penalty, at times, and under circumstances that were peculiarly distressing.

Humanity demanded that some relief should be afforded, and the power to imprison for debt was first destroyed, and then families were protected in a given amount of goods. Thus the first steps were in the interest of humanity, and were purely moral. The statute of bankruptcy carried this subject yet further. It was seen that men were unfortunate who were undeniably honest, and yet who, under failure, would suffer indescribably, and could not rally, if kept under the embarrassment of debt. Putting aside the purely economic idea, that to enable them to resume active business would contribute to the general prosperity of a community, there was a charitable phase to the subject, which led to an opportunity being given them to care for their families and relieve their misfortunes. Thus the law largely rests on humane, and hence moral considerations.

It is but frank to admit, however, that a feeling of profound disgust is springing up, because of the tendency to evade the spirit of its requirements. It is getting to be common for bankrupts to avail themselves of the provisions of the law in a manner that is palpably dishonest. An honest bankrupt is one who becomes such unavoidably, by misfortunes in business, or through causes beyond his control. He does not speculate with the law. To seize upon it after sequestrating money or property, as a deliberate method of avoiding the payment of debts, or as a means of forcing creditors to a compromise, is frankly dishonest. And for the bankrupt to continue the same style of living, and to enjoy the same luxuries he did before, is a general evidence of the dishonesty of the entire proceeding. The spirit of the law imperatively requires the yielding up of property, fully, to creditors, and propriety demands that the bankrupt shall conform himself to his altered circumstances. Thus far, we presume, there are no differences of judgment.

Touching our third proposition there is much diversity of sentiment. It has been argued, and plausibly, that the bankrupt act is intended to adjust, and finally settle accounts, between debtor and creditor; and that where the debtor makes a full and honest concession to his creditors, gives honestly up all he has, the law balances the account, and that thence forward, neither law nor morals requires anything more. We admit the legal statement to be correct, but demur to the moral proposition. A debt grows out of the debtor receiving goods, property, or advantage, rated at and presumably worth a given sum. The intervention of a legal release from the payment of the full sum, does not fully discharge that debt; it merely puts it out of the power of the creditor to legally collect it. The full advantage of the service or property had been enjoyed, and the debt morally stands just the same as though no legal release had been conferred. The design of the law was not to satisfy a debt, but to save the unfortunate and insolvent debtor from embarrassment. Therefore, it remains in all its moral force, after the bankrupt act has been invoked, just as it was before. We fully admit that special considerations may modify or change this view, but we hold it to be generally correct. Also, prudential considerations may lead a person to care first for his family, but an honest man will not strain this privilege.

The operations of the bankrupt act have we fear, been unfortunate, in that it has served to weaken the moral sense of the people on this subject. It is undeniable that many reputedly Christian men avail themselves of the bankrupt act, under the idea that it gives them a clear moral release from debt. Once through, they regard old debts as wiped out, and deem it an injury or insult to be reminded that morally the debt still remains. Yet such is the fact; and with returning prosperity, those debts should be sacredly discharged, if reasonably possible. Of course, the dishonest and vicious element, which deliberately employs the bankrupt act to cheat creditors, and starts out afresh, only to cheat again by the same process, is not included in these remarks. These are the vultures that prey on business. The amazement is, that they obtain credit a second time; yet they often do by their very brazenness, and thus flourish in plenty, on money that belongs, often to the poor. If these could be caught, all would be well.

COLORADO.

The Charms of a Ramble Over the Mountains.

Some Peculiarities of the Land and People—The Attractions of Ranching—Stock Raising on a Grand Scale—Sports With the Rifle—The Wonderful Variety of Scenery in Colorado.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

DENVER, August 29, 1875.

View From the Mountain Road.

When I bade you adieu yesterday, in my letter, my notes of travel had brought us as far as the Twin Lakes. We laid over one day at the Twin Lakes to rest our horses. It rained more or less all day, but we all went fishing and caught more than we could eat, although we neither caught nor saw any large fish. The next morning was Sunday. Some of our party went fishing. I didn't, because I understood there was a wonderfully fine view from the mountain in rear of the house. I climbed up, and the view, taking in both lakes, was certainly fine, but it began raining about the time I got up to the top, and I had to choose between going down or getting wet. We got away from here about one o'clock and drove during the afternoon back over the road by which we had come, to the dwelling on the Arkansas river of the toll-taker of the mountain road, and stayed there until Monday morning. All day Monday our course lay in the valley of the Arkansas, sometimes quite close to the stream, sometimes miles from it; generally over open, flat country, sometimes through groves or over hills. I never saw such a great variety of beautiful wild flowers, countless thousands of sweet briers, or wild roses, blue bells, clematis, primrose, cactuses, butter cups, and an infinite number of every shade and color, that I don't even know the names of. Riding, as we were, between two ranges of mountains, every one hundred yards we advanced gave us a total change in landscape, for mountains entirely change their physiognomy every time you look at them from a new position. Those at a great distance are nearly always enveloped in a purplish haze very pleasant to the eye, while those nearer have a dozen different shades; the dark green of the pine the black and scarred spots recently burned over, the light bright green of the aspen, different shades of red and gray rock, various colored wild grasses and flowers, and generally on high mountains fields of snow. These are the prevailing colors, but they are given in infinite variety by the inequalities of surface; every ravine or gorge, every prominent projecting point, thus in separate, tints, and shifting or stationary clouds contribute to the effect,—some dark and lowering, others bright as silver, sometimes flying through the upper air just kissing the highest peaks as they rush past; sometimes apparently as fixed as the mountains and looking like part of the range; sometimes arranged at the base, along the side of the range, projecting from the rocks like huge wings; at others assuming an infinite variety of forms, that can be made by a very slight effort of imagination to resemble walled cities, and castles, lovely statuary, frozen forests, or almost anything fancy could suggest.

The rolling surface of the valley has, of course, the prevailing yellow color, relieved by clumps of pinons, aspens, chicosa and sage bushes, with an occasional field of oats, barley, wheat or peas. Cattle without number roam about. Magpies, larks, doves, bluejays, blackbirds, and quantities of little grey birds, flitting and chirping, give life to the scene. The magpie is a beautiful bird, nearly as large as a crow. I never saw any in the States. There is also a beautiful variety of the blackbird, with yellow head and throat, that I never saw anywhere else.

San Luis Park.

About 3 P. M. we reached the crossing of the South Arkansas, some few miles above its confluence with the main river where the Puncho creek comes in. Our road here leaves the valley and climbs between the mountains that stand on either side of the Puncho Pass. The road is in good condition, being, as usual, a toll road. About five miles from the mouth of the canon, the road leaves the Puncho creek, makes a sharp turn to the left, and three or four more miles bring us in full view of the beautiful San Luis Park, a long, undulating plain, more than eighty miles long, from five to twenty miles wide, bounded on one side by the Saguache range, (Saguache is the Mexican way of spelling an Indian word meaning blue water, which sounds as if written Sah-watch.) On the other side by the Sangre de Christo, or Spanish for Blood of Christ range, one of the sandsomest ranges in the territory. In the park, grazing is good almost up to the timber line. A great many small streams find their way from the mountains into the valley. Generally the grass is good for a long distance up the canons through which they flow; sometimes by following their channel up a mile or two you find a valley of several miles in width, with excellent grass and plenty of water, for a long distance. Such a stream is Kirber creek, where resides Mr. C., one of our party. He has some 3,500 acres of capital grazing and hay lands, surrounded by a first class substantial fence, which he owns, and lies in the valley of streams tributary to Kirber creek, ten times as much more Government land, where his vast herds of cattle range and grow fat. We reached his place some sixty miles from breakfast about 8 P. M., as hungry and ready as tired as our horses; but a good supper and warm bed soon cured all that. Next morning we had time to look around. The house and all the outbuildings, though built of logs, are large, commodious and well adapted to their respective uses.

How Ranching is Conducted.

To give you an idea of how "ranching" is conducted I shall try to describe how Mr. C. manages his. In the first place he endeavors to arrange his fences in such a manner as to take in as much grazing land as possible, and leave as few places as possible where cattle can get out, without either breaking the fence or climbing very high mountains. Thus he saves much trouble experienced by those men (and they are quite numerous) who don't pretend to own or fence more than 60 to 320 acres, and allow their cattle to roam at will, trusting to Providence or luck to find them when wanted. With the exception of half a dozen cows for milking, the whole herd looks after itself, generally grazing on the walks in the spring, and up the mountain sides when the sweet mountain grasses come up as summer advances. Nearly all the lower mountains or foothills are thickly grown over with pinons; among these and in the sheltered canons the cattle seek protection from the bleak winds of winter, going probably two or three times a week down into the valley for water. Generally now never lies twenty-four hours consecutively so deep that the cattle cannot get at the dry grasses so that they get something to eat nearly every day; still they gradually get thinner and more thin as spring approaches, and a greater or less number of them perish during the season, should be deep for many days, whole herds would perish, but cattle men generally drive their herds from all places where this is likely to happen to some good winter range. Mr. C. has never had to do this. His losses have usually been very small, generally arising from some beast, weakened by a long winter, getting himself in the early spring stuck in some bog or quagmire, not having sufficient strength to extricate himself, and perishing there. Of course if his owner sees him before he dies every effort is made to get him out; generally, however, without success. Rancheros who, like Mr. C., have provided themselves with a few stacks of hay and will keep a lookout during the winter and drive up and feed cows with young calves and such weaker members of the herd as they may think need help, and in exceptional cases of long continued severe weather may, for a day or two, feed the whole herd, this, however, is very unusual.

Branding the Calves.

Mr. C. has about a dozen horses that he permits to come into the stable and eat hay every night during the winter. They always come up in very bad weather, but in fine winter weather, from choice, remain away days at a time. Every fall and spring comes a busy time for the stock growers; the entire herd must be collected and all calves branded. Generally from two or three to twenty or thirty proprietors, with their hired men, join in this work. All well mounted, they cover an immense area and drive to a certain point all the cattle they can find. When no more can be found or heard of they begin the work of separating or cutting out. Each man picks out all the full grown cattle bearing his brand and drives them to his own branding place; the calves all follow their mothers, thus fixing their ownership; generally, branding the young ones is a difficult and sometimes a perilous business, the animals being lassoed and held in an open corral during the operation. Mr. C., however, has arranged to avoid that by building several adjacent corrals large enough to hold his entire herd. Having once gotten them all corralled, he drives them through a narrow passage or chute, built of heavy fence logs, just wide enough for one animal to squeeze through; this is some forty or fifty feet long, and so arranged that a heavy bar may be thrust across at any point either before or behind the enclosed animal, confining him in a space so small that he can neither lie down, nor move three inches forwards, backwards or sideways; of course, it is very easy to thrust a branding iron between the rails, and the whole thing is done thoroughly, expeditiously and safely. At the further end of this passage a large gate is swung in such a manner that a man beyond the reach of hoofs and horns, can open it into different compartments of the corral, turning the cow to the one side, and sending her calf, let it follow never so closely, to the other. As soon as every calf has been conspicuously marked by his owner's mark burned into his hide, the herd is all turned loose for another half year. Every rancher has his own brand or mark recorded in court and has indisputable claim to every beast bearing it. All other cattle men know not only their own brands, but those of their neighbors, and where in a great grazing country like this they are on good terms with one another, report to each other whenever they see or hear of a stray. Several times while I was in the valley Mr. C. went outside of his fences with one of his men to look after strays and generally brought back from fifteen to thirty head. The estimated increase of a herd of cattle thus managed is from sixty to eighty per cent. per annum. It is a very easy thing to calculate why so many men have prospered at the business in this Territory.

Jack Rabbit and Cotton-Tail.

The morning after my arrival I caught a nice string of trout in the stream below the house. In the evening I shouldered my breach-loader after a 4 o'clock dinner and went for a stroll. In about an hour I shot a beautiful jack rabbit and a cotton tail without going two hundred yards from the house. The cotton-tail is the same as a rabbit, or closely resembles it that you often see in the market at home. The jack rabbit I never saw or heard of until I was in California, where he abounds, as he does throughout this territory. He grows to weigh as much as fourteen pounds or more, consequently is ten or twelve times bigger than our common rabbits. His ears are nearly as large as those of a mule; his hind legs are long and as powerful as a grasshopper's; he is very timid, and whenever he sees any one, goes off at a tremendous pace by a succession of great leaps, with his stupendous ears perpendicular and stiff; as he runs he looks more like a young deer than an ordinary rabbit. Generally they will run quite a distance even when mortally shot, and a dog can no more catch him than he could a bird; at least any dog that I ever saw try, and I have seen it tried very often. I am told that greyhounds can and sometimes do. I shot a good many of these rabbits for sport, and generally ate them, but much prefer the cotton-tails, which are much easier to shoot, and consequently not half such good fun to hunt.

While sitting at dinner to-day, Mr. C. faced the window; he suddenly left his seat and brought his field glass; we soon learned that he saw a herd of about a dozen antelope inside of his fence, passing towards the Park. We could all distinctly see them, but of course they were out of shooting distance. An hour or two later, as we all sat on the porch enjoying our cigars and *café au lait*, we were agreeably entertained by a concert. The band that thus favored us was composed of coyotes or prairie wolves, whose dismal howl we heard very often during our stay on the ranch. Once or twice we had quite exciting races between our big dog and coyotes. Frequently while out with Mr. C. fishing or shooting I saw them, but never had a chance could I get near enough for a shot.

For nearly eight weeks we made this hospitable place our home. Saddles for both sexes, wagons and horses *ad libitum*, good roads in every direction over the plains, and the most romantic canons and mountain passes for saddle excursions, afforded us abundant sources of amusement. One day we rode some fifteen miles to the scene of a severe battle between the Utes and United States troops. It is on what is known as the Ute trail across the Saguache range. We saw quite a number of their graves, each marked by a pile of stones, put there to keep coyotes from digging up and devouring the body. The Utes still use this trail in going to and from their agency. There are numerous marks along it of recent encampments. At one place two trees had been stripped for six feet from the ground, and the whole of the white surface of their trunks covered with Indian drawings; on one tree they all represented mounted braves, with feathers in their heads and spears in their hands; on the other the figures were all dismounted and so indistinct that I couldn't make out whether they were white or red men.

Beauties of Camping Out.

Leaving the ladies at the ranche, we men would make excursions for a few days. One time we drove over to the Saguache river, and followed it for some twenty miles above the town of Saguache, passing some lovely grazing and dairy farms *en route*. The last ranche we passed was a horse ranche, where several hundred head of beautiful horses roam just as the cattle do on most of the ranches. Some distance above this place beyond the last settled point we pitched our tent, (figuratively speaking) which means we cooked our supper, rolled ourselves in our blankets and slept under the stars the sleep of innocence. Next day we had excellent sport until nearly noon, when a heavy rain commenced and spoiled our fun. We stood it until nearly 3 P. M., then, soaked to the marrow (water outside and old Monongahela inside) we gave up our proposed sojourn of two or three days, and put for Saguache as fast as the horses could gallop. Another day we drove down Saguache as far as the double-tree; had hard work patching it up with ropes, and got to Saguache at nine P. M., without a bite to eat since breakfast. We got some thirty or forty fine trout, and but for the rain would no doubt have done very well. A few days after Mr. C. and I drove over to McPherson's ranch, on the South Arkansas, and had capital fishing for one day, catching one of two pounds and five ounces, two nearly two pounds each, several about one pound, and more than we chose to carry home of smaller ones. My companion, who is a first class fisherman, and skillful fisherman generally, caught a larger number by a dozen or so, but I had the luck to catch the biggest fish, as I did, too, on another excursion the three men of our party made to Del Norte, on the Rio Grande. Here we joined three other men, who had a large tent and an Ethiopian "emulsion." We followed the Rio Grande river some forty miles or more, stopping and pitching tent or going ahead just as the spirit moved us. This river is literally swarming with trout, so that we really could catch more than we knew what to do with; but we wanted big ones, and were not satisfied with pounders such as we had in the scales. I am far the largest brook trout I ever saw. I caught him on a very small hook, not over five-eights of an inch long, in the Rio Grande river, at Wagon-wheel Gap. I had hard work landing him with my light tackle, but I succeeded. On our way over to Del Norte from the ranch, we stayed one night at the ranch of a Mr. Dunn, a wealthy Englishman, who owns one of the finest places in the country. He has 9,000 sheep on his ranch, and a lot of cattle, too. Returning to the ranch we saw several fine thunder showers and got caught in a fine hail storm. This country is laid out on such a tremendous scale that it is a treat to see a storm at once. I remember one day in driving from Saguache ourselves, in clear weather, seeing two distinct rain storms in the valley and a severe snow storm on two of the Saugre de Christo mountains. One advantage about this is, you can generally see a storm some minutes before it strikes you, and get ready for it. Besides our drives and excursions we made shorter ones every day or two. We could go out any time to one of the neighboring small streams and catch as many trout as we could eat for two or three days, but they were little fellows, from one-half a pound down. I shot a few mountain grouse and some wild ducks, as many rabbits as I wanted to, but got no large game, as it is unlawful to shoot that before September 1st. On our return trip we drove via Puncho Pass, Trout Creek and South Park, over the hills behind Pike's Peak. When we were just behind the Peak, gazing on his dark and gloomy looking sides we, were struck by a severe storm that fortunately lasted but a few minutes. When it passed, and the sun again shone on old Pike, he had put on a clean shirt; the short storm, that was but rain mixed with hail at our altitude of 9,000 feet, was a snow storm upon his upper story.

A Mountain Watering Place.

A couple of hours later we passed through the Ute Pass, one of the most beautiful of many beautiful gorges hereabout. A stream called the Fontaine qui bouille (fountain which boils) rushes down the pass; crossed several times in each mile by the road, so narrow is the pass. The unusual quantity of water made the numerous little falls very fine and turned the soft fall at the foot of the pass into a young Niagara. About a mile below this fall are the great mineral springs of Manitou, where are erected three very large and imposing hotels, all overflowing with ladies and gentlemen from all parts of America and Europe. The hotels are quite as good as any at Long Branch, Cape May or Newport, though not so large. There are nearly as many springs here as at Saratoga, and I like the water of the principal spring here—the Navajo, (pronounced Na-va-ho)—better than any of those at Saratoga, except the Congress and perhaps the Hathorn. The roads are good, and the scenery, of course, superb. We had caused some garments to be sent to us here from Denver better adapted to polite society than those we wore in the wilderness. We parted here with the older two ladies, who went to Denver by rail, and with Mr. C., who went back to his ranche. The rest of us, letting our own nags repose, drove with livery horses to Cheyenne canon, Glen Eyrie, the Garden of the Gods, and other usual expeditions. We luxuriated in the soda water baths, and we gazed upon or participated in the hotel hops as our respective inclinations suggested.

The only Pennsylvanian of my acquaintance at the springs was Col. Potts, of the Empire Line. I saw your old acquaintance, Mr. Josiah Copley, at Wagon-wheel Gap, on the Rio Grande, or rather at the hot springs, a mile from the Gap. He was living in a tent, in an encampment of people who had gone there for health. His own health has been much improved by the waters.

Last Sunday morning Don Cæsar and Charles Augustus, our prancing steeds, were again attached to our chariot and we were once more *en route*. Thirty miles Sunday, thirty-five miles on Monday, and we were again in the territorial metropolis, and our journey ended. H. H. K.

PERSHING'S RECORD.

Damaging Charges and a Direct Challenge.

We have charged that Mr. Pershing voted in the Legislature for a batch of Copperhead resolutions, the purpose of which was to *obstruct the overthrow of the rebellion by placing this great State in an attitude of carping hostility to the measures deemed* NECESSARY TO CRUSH TREASON *and restore the Union*. We have also charged him with "dodging" when that noble law was passed which relieved the farms and homes of Pennsylvania from an annual tax on real estate of ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. We now repeat these charges in their most offensive form. And we engage to prove them if any Democrat, or any Democratic newspaper, *dares* to deny them. To make our charge more aggressive, and to goad the Democratic organs to their denial, we add to them this: That the railroad corporations ALONE opposed this repeal of the tax on real estate, because the intention of making them pay a fair proportion of State tax, as an equivalent for the valuable franchises granted them by the people was a declared part of this scheme of finance. And this carries with it the obvious consequence—a consequence nothing can protect Pershing from—that all who shrank then from supporting this just and upright law were guilty of an act of enmity and injustice to the owners of farms and homes in our State at the dictation of the corporations their cowardice or their *corruption* induced them to vote. This charge is made with the determination to press it. A denial is respectfully and eagerly solicited. We engage to make it good if any Democrat *dares* to question it. And we agree to stand convicted of a gross injustice if we fail to prove what we charge.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

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From $1 to $3.50.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, September 17, 1875.

A generally rainy day limited financial operations yesterday, the banks having a comparatively light demand. They are still in funds, but show a fair degree of rigidity in scrutinizing paper that is offered. Good paper will readily command any amount of money, while poor paper is not acceptable. Real estate is more active, but still there is not a solid market. The occasional suspensions that occur are the drawbacks to returning activity. Our city does not specially suffer in this particular, but not a day passes but in some part of the country there is a failure of sufficient local importance to give it a place in the Associated Press dispatches. In nearly all of the cases reported in the last month we find one general cause, viz.: the shrinkage in value of the property either owned by the failing parties or hypothecated with them by others. In the cases of banks that have failed—as of Schuchardt & Co., of New York—it is the shrinkage in value of mortgage bonds of railroads or other property, and in cases of merchants and manufacturers, it has in almost every instance been due to the shrinkage in value of the commodities in which their capital was invested. There was, however, one thing in each case that did not shrink, viz., the amount of their debts. Notwithstanding the absurdities uttered in some quarters about there being no distinct debtor and creditor classes, there is a distinct debtor class, embracing the greater portion of the active mercantile and manufacturing business men of the country. Every farmer and real estate owner who has given a mortgage on his property belongs to this class; so also does every merchant who has bought goods on credit, and every manufacturer who has borrowed money to help to run along his business. Some of these may also be creditors to a small extent, but never in the same proportion as they are debtors. There is, however, one class who are not debtors, but are almost exclusively creditors, to wit, the capitalists. Compared to the debtors they are a small class, but the tendency of the present times is to transfer all property and wealth from the debtors to the capitalists. The fortunes of the debtors are merely the margins between their debts and the estimated value of their property. With the shrinkage of the latter their fortunes disappear. For six months now business men have been predicting the long-expected "revival of business" could not be deferred more than a month. Here this hope has not been wholly disappointed, and there is good reason for believing that the improvement in trade already begun here will increase greatly, but all the trade this fall will be done on low prices and small profits for all sorts of goods and commodities. As for other sections of the United States there is none where the prospect is half so good as it is here.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	118¼	5-20's 1868—coupons	121
U.S.6's, 1861, coup.	123½	10-40's	116¾
" 1864	118¾	Currency 6's	123½
" 1865	118¾	7-30's 1st issue	107¾
" 1865 new	118¾	10-40's—coupons	117⅝
5-20's 1867	120⅝		

RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen.	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	17
Erie	19	Union Pacific	71½
L. S.	73	Toledo & Wabash	32
C. C. & I. C.	4	Harlem	132½
St. Paul	35¾	Adams Express	101½
Do. Pref.	62	American Express	59
Michigan Southern	83¾	U. S. Express	44
Do. Central	87	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	79
North Western Com	38¾	Quicksilver	36
Do. Pref.	83¾	Fort Wayne	100½
Rock Island	104¾	Chamblin & St. Jos.	21½
Cleve. & Pitts.	90	Pacific Mail	37¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	Iron Mountain	15¾
Western Union	79½		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	50	Cen. Trans (B)	4¾
Penna.	50	Empire Do (B)	54
Oil Cos. of N. J. (B)	13¼	A. V. R. R. 7-30, (D)	71¾
Oil Creek (S)	9¼	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	75¾
Lehigh Valley (S)	70¾		

NEW YORK, September 16, 1875.

The customs receipts whre $378,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $60,000. The clearings were $38,000,000. Bankers' bills 478@481. Gold opened at 116¾, declined to 116¼, rose to 116¾, fell to 116¼, and finally closed at 116¾. The rates for borrowing were 1-32, 3-64 and 1-64 per diem, and 7, 6, 8, 2, 3 and 4 per annum. Loans were also made that. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were in good demand. State securities were quiet. Stocks, with the exception of a short period of weakness before the first board were firm, and on the advance throughout the day the leading features were Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul and Erie, the improvement ranging from ¼ to 2 per cent. The greatest advance was in Pacific Mail, which rose from 37½ to 39, and closed at 38¾. Western Union advanced from 78¾ to 79¾, and closed at 79¼. Lake Shore rose 2 per cent., selling as high as 53¾. The last sales were at 53¾. Northwest advanced to 38¾ for common and 53¾ for preferred, and St. Paul to 35¾ for common and 62½ for preferred, the closing quotation being the highest of the day. Erie was firmer at the close, and advanced to 19. Rock Island rose to 105¼ and Ohios to 17. Union Pacific was steady at 71, and New York Central at 103, both ex-dividends.

An award of $1,000,000 Government gold was made to-day at from 116.52 to 116.73.

A meeting of the creditors of Wm. Moller and Sons, sugar refiners, will be held on Saturday next. The creditors wish definite information in regard to the condition of the firm.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 230,000 shares, of which 65,000 were Pacific Mail, 28,000 Western Union, 20,000 Northwest, 15,000 St. Paul common, 2,500 preferred, 19,000 Erie, 85,000 Lake Shore, and 3,300 Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 123¾; 5-30s of '64, 118¾; do of '65, 119¼; do of '65, new, 118¾; do of '67, 120¼; do of '68, 121; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 116¾; coupons, 117⅝; currency 6s, 123¾.

State bonds.—Tennessee old, 50¾; do new, 50¾; Virginia old, 40; do new, 40; Missouri 6s, 101¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph 80¾; Pacific Mail, 37¾; Adams Express, 101¼; Fargo Express, 78; American Express, 58; United States Express, 44; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 18¾; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 131; do preferred, 131½; Michigan Central 57½; Union Pacific, 70¾; Lake Shore, 53½; Illinois Central, 97½; Pittsburgh, 99; Northwest common, 38¾; do preferred, 53¾, New Jersey Central, 110½; Rock Island, 107½; St. Paul, 35; do preferred, 62½; Wabash, 7½; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 99; do preferred, 104½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 111½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 21½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 20¼; Central Pacific, 103½; Union, 102½.

LONDON, September 16—3 P. M.—There is a lull in the market to-day, after great excitement over Erie yesterday. While there is comparatively little business doing, the market for American securities is steady. United States Government bonds are a shade easier; 5-20s of 1865 have declined to 103¾; 5-20s of 1867 do. Erie advanced ¼ since the close of business yesterday. Dealings, however, are on a limited scale. New York Central was quoted to-day, ex-dividend, at 91. Union Pacific 6s are quoted, ex-dividend, at 87½. Central Pacific 6s declined full 1 per cent. The rate of discount, 2 per cent., by the Bank of England remains unaltered.

LONDON, September 16—5 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is 53¾ per cent. The bullion in the bank has decreased £413,000 the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £11,000. Consols 94 9-16; U. S. 5-20s '65, 106¾; do '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 94; Erie, 17; preferred, 35.

PARIS, September 16.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 2,773,000 francs the past week.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 16.—Flour firm at $5,70a6,90. Wheat active; extras $1,37 1-2; No 1 white Michigan $1,26 1-2; amber $1,24 1-2. Corn dull; offered at 68c. Oats quiet at 42a45c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 1875.

While there has been no perceptible improvement in business, there is a more cheerful feeling in regard to the future; confidence, which for a time was considerably shaken by the numerous recent failures and suspensions, is again being restored, and the crops appear to have turned out better than expected; the corn crop, for the safety of which fears were entertained, is now regarded safe, and furthermore, it promises to be a very heavy one. The agitation of the currency question has a damaging influence, but after the fall elections this will soon subside, and we look for an improvement in general business from this time forward.

BUTTER.—There has been an increasing demand for some days past, and with a light supply, especially of good stock, prices have been advanced from 3 to 5c. per pound; sales of prime to choice, solid packed, in firkins and tubs, at 28a30c; choice to good, 26a28c; common, 15c. A New York exchange, of the 15th, reports the market as follows:—"Very liberal receipts weaken the tone of the market, but as yet there is no decided change in the table of quotations that has been current of late. For the finest grocery grades we can learn of no variation whatever, but heavy lines of State and certain styles of Western, including good, sound, useful parcels of the latter, the buyer for the past few days has been favored with the inside line of prices. The choice pails and small lines of fresh are still selling upon arrivals, and in some cases are ordered ahead for local use. The outside list of buyers are not buying freely, all hinting at a desired concession. In this way they bid 30c for stock that was firm at 32c before the supplies added up so largely. Straight dairies of State are in some supply and quoted at 29@30c. We note that the letters of some of our most reliable houses urge country owners to release stock as fast as customers call for it. Without attempting to be prophetic, we would second this advice, as the possibility is that, as the season advances, there will be more soliciting for buyers on the part of owners than there was last fall and early in the winter. Dealers here express a determination to keep closely trimmed in stock, and will endeavor to avoid a repetition of the discomfittre that closed last year, by not speculating much in the hands of retailers, feeling that that will be the true policy of adjusting quotations for what promises to be a very heavy supply."

BEANS.—In light supply, but there is little or no demand and prices are nominal at $2a2,15, in a jobbing way.

BROOM CORN.—There is a fair demand, but the general tone of the market is not as strong as it was a few weeks ago. A Chicago paper, of the 15th says:—"The receipts of new continue light. The growers are now cutting the new corn, which promises to be of good quality, the weather of the past few days having been favorable to its development. It is not likely that the yield will be much larger than was estimated a few weeks ago, though some of the fields of late corn came up wonderfully during the warm spell, and most of the crop is now out of the way of frosts. We quote: Good to choice hurl, 12-2a13c; brush, that will work into a choice hurl, 10a12c; good 12-2c; fair to good do, 10a10 1-2c; inferior brush, 8a9 1-2c; crooked, 6 1-2a8c.

BROOMS.—In moderate demand, with a firm market. Manufacturers are not desirous of pushing sales, while buyers are held so firmly. "Union Factory" Brooms: No. 2 common, $2.50; No. 3 hurl, $2,75; No. 4 hurl, $3,25; No. 5 hurl, $3,50; No. 6 hurl, $3,75; No. 3 carpet, $4; No. 4 carpet, $4,25; No. 5 carpet, $4,50; Parlor, $5; Whisk, $1,75a4,50. Steamboat brooms, $3,50a4,50; Whisks, plain, $1,25a1,50; fancy whisks, $1,50a2; toy brooms, $1,25a1,75.

CHEESE.—Prime Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, is reported steady at 11¾a12c. A New York paper, of Wednesday, says:—"The market here is unprecedentedly dull for the season, and there is nothing which promises any improvement. Failures in several European houses create a pause in the wants of shippers, while sellers have no desire to put out heavily until confidence is restored or until the direct or indirect effects of financial troubles are removed. A few shippers are buying on special orders, but will not pay more than 10½c for selected lots. Low grades of State and Western are at buyers' option, with but little local support."

EGGS.—The arrivals have been increasing for some days past, and the market is easier in consequence, but unchanged; 20c may be regarded as the ruling quotation for fresh. Later advices from New York report that market is rather better; it was said that the arrivals there from Penna. are light, which is owing to the fact that the Philadelphia market is equally as good as that of New York.

FRUITS.—Apples in good supply, but with a steady demand, which appears to be increasing, prices are still maintained; sales at $1,50a2,50 per bbl for inferior to fair, and $3a4 for good to choice. Peaches were dull to-day, in consequence of the wet weather; quotable at 50ca$1,25 per box, according to quality, size and condition. Plums, market bare; over for this year. Grapes, 4a5c per lb. Blackberries, $1a1,25 per bucket.

FLOUR.—There is a fair degree of activity in the flour trade, although the inquiry is mainly for small lots to supply immediate wants; no change whatever in prices. Old winter wheat, $7,25a7,50 for red, and $7,75a8,25 for amber and white; old spring wheat, $7,25a7,50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas. New flour cannot be quoted, as it is selling at a wide range, according to quality and condition.

GROCERIES.—We have nothing new to note in the Coffee situation since yesterday. Our latest eastern advices report that business is pretty much at a stand-still; no sales of any importance having been made for some time past. Importers are firm in their views, but buyers show no disposition to operate, from which it is evident they are apprehensive of a decline. Sugars continue quiet and unchanged; quotable at 40a45c per bushel, on track, and $1,25a1,50 per bbl. for Baltimore, and $4a4,50 for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS.—The market for the hog product continues quiet, and there are no new or important features worthy of notice. No regard change in prices, nor is it likely that there will be soon, unless it is in Lard, which appears to be heavy.

Hams—Extra S. C.		Lard-Prime Leaf in	
9 lb	14¾	Tierces	14¾
Shoulders, Ex'a S. C.	12	Do., half barrels	14¾
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	—	Lard-Ref. for sum-	
Dried Beef, S. C.	—	mer use in tierces	14¾
Sugar Cured, old	15	Do., 10 lb kits	15
Beef Tongues Sugar		Do., in bbl's	15¾
Cured, 8 lb doz	—	Do., 3 lb caddies	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do., 5 lb do	17¾
Rib Sides	—	Do., 3 lb pails	18¾
Short Rib do	14¾	Do., 5 lb do	18
Clear Sides	14	Do., 10 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, ⅞ bbl	$22,50	Carbon Oil	—
Mixed Pork	—	Cheese	—
Lard Oil	$1,10		

POULTRY.—Live chickens, 40a45c per pair.

RAGS.—Good mixed, 2¼a3.

SEEDS.—Timothy Seed is quotable at $2,85a2,90 to the trade, and $3,00a3,10 in a retail way. Nothing doing in Clover.

TALLOW.—Steady, without any change worthy of notice. Prime country, 8c; city rendered, 8¾a9c per lb.

Receipts of Pig Metal, ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

PENNA. R. R.

J. Reamer m	1	H. Lloyd Son & Co	2
Total	3		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Hussey, W. & Co, s	2	Park Bro. p	1
Total	3		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

E. T. Steel W'k'sm	9	McKinney & Son s	1
Shoenberger & Co o	2	Nimick & Co m	2
Shoenberger & Co.	1	John Morhead b	2
Total	17		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace o	15	Jones & L o	2
Shoenberger & Co o	1	Glass, N. & Co o	2
Lewis, B. & D. m	3	Lindsay & McC m	3
Isabella Furnace o	18	Soho Furnace o	4
S. B. & Co m	6	Cambria Iron W	5
Chess, S. & Co p	1		
Total	62		

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Isabella Fur. o	1	Pgh. F. & I. Co	6
Total	7		

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 16, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of live stock each day at these Yards during the past week:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	— cars	1 cars	12 cars	3 cars.
Friday	133 "	7 "	13 "	4 "
Saturday	11 "	— "	2 "	7 "
Sunday	59 "	33 "	32 "	14 "
Monday	— "	36 "	14 "	2 "
Tuesday	— "	81 "	13 "	44 "
Wednesday	34 "	54 "	35 "	24 "
Thursday	10 "	16 "	15 "	4 "
Total	247 "	228 "	156 "	102 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals, both of local and through stock, were a little larger than those of the week preceding, but with more favorable advices from the East and an increased demand, especially for the regular Eastern markets, trade was more active, and there was a firmer feeling demonstrated; but in regard to prices there was a difference of opinion. Some salesmen reported an advance of 10a15c per cwt on all grades; others, while conceding an advance on common and medium, denied that there was any improvement in the best; while others took the very opposite of this, that prime cattle ruled higher, while the common and medium grades were about the same. We are led to the conclusion, however, that, notwithstanding better prices were realized in some instances, there was no general or quotable advance; but that the market was more active and firmer, that sales were effected with much less difficulty than last week, was very generally conceded.

The purchases for shipment to Philadelphia up until noon to-day footed 95 cars, or just about double as compared with the corresponding time last week; New York took 30 cars, country dealers, 85 cars; local buyers and butchers 21 cars, or 231 cars in all, which comprised about all that were on sale. When we left the Yards there were only some 14 or 15 cars unsold, nearly all from Kentucky, of good quality, but held above the views of buyers. The highest price reported was 7c, which was paid for an extra bunch of Southern Ohio steers, said to have been good enough for show cattle; last week there was nothing sold above 6.70, but it should be borne in mind that the cattle in question were 25 to 30c per cwt better in point of quality, and we have no doubt but they would have sold readily at 7c last week. All grades of butchers' stock sold quick and at full prices, as did also native stockers and Texas and Cherokees cattle, and upon the whole we think the market was all things considered probably be expected under the circumstances.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers	6,50a7,00
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5,75a6,25
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	5,12a5,50
Fair 1,000a1,100 lb. steers	4,25a5,00
Common. 900a1,000 steers	3,75a4,00
Bulls, Stags and Cows	2,50a3,00
Stockers, as per quality	3,00a4,00
Texas cattle, as per quality	3,50a4,50

HOGS.

The arrivals continue to increase, and notwithstanding there has been no improvement in quality, the great proportion consisting of grassers, the market to-day was weak, and, as compared with Wednesday, prices dropped 12a15c per cwt on best, and 15 to 20c on common. Hogs are nearly always higher at this particular time than at any other season of the year, as it is just between the old and new corn; the difference in regard to the corn crop continues favorable, while the assessor's returns in some of the western States show a falling off in the number of hogs. That there will be a heavy fall in the price of hogs within the next sixty days is almost certain, as packers would not dare to enter the market at anything like present rates. It is understood that a few contracts have been made for January—from the bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, $6,75 at Cincinnati, $6,50 at Columbus, Ind., and $6 at Des Moines, Iowa.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	8,75a0,50
Light Yorkers	7,75a8,00
Grass Hogs, as to quality	7,00a7,50
Roughs and inferior	6,00a6,50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run was much larger than that of last week, but with an increased demand the market held its own better than was generally expected; while common stock, of which the offerings largely consisted, was a little dragging, prime fat sheep sold readily and at very full prices. There was a continued fair demand for good feeding wethers, which sold readily at 4¼a4½, but Jersey Ewes do not sell as readily as usual at this season of the year. Lambs also continue dull, one reason of which is that those offering here are common in point of quality. Prime fat sheep, averaging 100a110 lbs., were in brisk demand, with sales at 5½a5¾c.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95a100 lbs	5,40a5,65
Good 85a90 lbs	5,00a5,25
Fair 75a80 lbs	4,35a4,50
Common 70a75 lbs	3,25a3,75
Lambs, as per quality—dull	4,50a5,50
Stock Ewes, per head	$1,80a2,50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 16, 1875.

The oil market continues very firm and considerably excited, and, as compared with yesterday, prices have been still further advanced. Crude was quoted this P. M. at $1,35a1,36½ for immediate shipment. Conduit certificates $1,35¼a1,37; United ditto, $1,41¼. The present flurry is attributed mainly to a diminished production and an increased demand, but we apprehend that as soon as the market takes a turn backward, it will be discovered that there is no scarcity of the article, although there is no question but the production is comparatively light, also that development has been very much curtailed, in consequence of the unusually low prices of late. Refined is also strong and higher; Philadelphia and Baltimore delivery held at 13c, with sales at 12¾, equal to about 11e on cars here.

The Barrel trade continues steady, but unchanged at $1,25a1,30 for countries, and city make at $1,40a1,45.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O W	Geo. Pohl	1,050
Standard Oil Co	Wardner, P. & Co	52
Holdship & I	Warden, F. & Co	200
David Bly & Co	Central Ref'g Co	70
David Bly & Co	A. H. Logan	50
Citizens Ref'g Co	A. H. Logan	200
Citizens Ref'g Co	Jno. S. Davis	250
Citizens Ref'g Co	R. S. Waring	150
Total		2,091

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central O W	1,256
J. Bushnell	Crystal O W	251
J. J. Fisher	Miller O W	804
G. M. Robinson	Vesta O W	228
Taft & P	Empire O W	74
Total		3,313

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1875.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Wood streets.

Acac, sorts	20a 30	Oil, Anise	$1,50a1,60 lb
2d select	40a 50	Bergam	8,00 lb
1st select	50a 60 lb	Cassia	2,00a2,20 lb
Acid, Citric	1,25a1,30 lb	Cedar	1,00a1,10 lb
Oxalic	17a 20 lb	Lemon	4,80a5,20 lb
Tartaric	55a 60 lb	Linseed R	72a75 gal
Alcohol	2,40a2,60 gal	Linseed B	75a80 gal
Aloes, cape	16a 20 lb	Neatsfoot	90a1,35 gal
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive	1,25a2,00doz
Socot	75 lb	"	2,25a3,00doz
Alum	3¼a 4½ lb	"	Pts 2,25a3,00doz
Ammo., Aq	8a 12 lb	Orange	4,00 lb
Carb	22a 25 lb	Origanum	70a1,20 lb
Arnica, Flor	15a 20 lb	Pennyroyl	3,00a3,50 lb
Asafœtida	25a 35 lb	Peppermt	6,50 lb
Balz. Copaib	45a1,00 lb	Rhodium	4,00a4,50 lb
Canada	75a 80 lb	Wintergr'n	2,25a2,50 lb
Bay Rum	2,75a3,00 gal	Sassafras	85a90 lb
Bis, Sub car	2,75a3,00 lb	Bi Chrom	25 lb
Sub nit	2,00a2,25 lb	Bromide	70a 80 lb
Blue Mass	70 lb	Chlorate	35a 40 lb
Vitriol	11 a12 lb	Iodide	3,35a3,40 lb
Borax, ref'd	16¾a 19 lb	Quinine	2,40a2,50 oz
Brimstone	4½ 5½ lb	Rose, Gen	12 lb
Flor. sulp	4½a 5 lb	Gin, E. I	18 lb
Buchu	16a 25 lb	Gin, Jam	35 lb
Calomel Am	1,20 lb	Ipecac P	1,85 lb
Camphor ref	30a 33 lb	Jalap P	85 lb
Camwood	5a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1,00a1,50 lb
Cantharides	20 lb	" Pow	1,00a1,50 lb
Rom	26 lb	Sar. Hond	48 lb
Chloral Hyd	2,50 lb	Sar. Mex	28 lb
Chloroform	1,12a1,25 lb	Senega	1,00 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Red	1,20a1,30 lb	Val. Eng	38 lb
Yellow	90a 40 lb	" Ger	25 lb
Cochineal	62a 75 lb	Saffron Am	60a1,00 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	14a 18 lb
Cream Tar	42a 50 lb	Epsom	3a 4 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2¼a 4 lb
Dovers Po'd	1,65a1,75 lb	Rochelle	35 lb
Ergot	75 lb	Soda	2a 3½ lb
Ether, Nit	50a 55 lb	Sod, Can'y	20 lb
Sul	75a 80 lb	Cardam	2,50 lb
Fl. Lupr'd	14¼a14 lb	Hemp	7½a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal	38a 45 lb	Mustard	8a 10
" Ital	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	17a 22 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I	17a 22 lb
Glycer. Pure	20a 30 lb	Turmer	75 lb
Rowers	65 lb	Shellac	70a 85 lb
Indigo, Mad	1,00a1,20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
S. F.	1,10a1,25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	4 2,34,50 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	92 oz	Bi Carb	5a 6 lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Crys	3,35a3,50 oz
Logwood	24a 34 lb	Pulv	2,75a3,00 oz
Madder	17a 17 lb	Sugar Lead	24a 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	80a1,00 lb	Turpen. spts	50a 55 gal
Carb	30a 35 lb	Var. Coach	1,85a1,90 gal
Manna, Flo	1,25 lb	Copal	1,25a2,00 gal
Morph. Sul	4,70a5,00oz	Damar	1,50a1,60 gal
Nit. Silver	1,65 oz	Japan	80a1,30 gal
Opium	6,00a7,20 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 4½ lb
Pow'd	9,00a9,50 lb	Whiting	1½a 2½ lb

Relative Prices of Wheat.

The following shows the relative progress of the prices of wheat in the three principal markets of the world (on the basis of No. 2 Chicago wheat) since May. The Chicago quotations are not for cash, but for the seller the month:

	Chicago.	New York.	Liverpool.
May 26	$ 95	$1,14	8s 6d
July 13	1,08	1,22	8s 6d
July 15	1,14	1,28	9s 7d
July 22	1,27	1,40	10s 0d
Aug. 15	1,16	1,26	10s 3d
Sept. 6	1,14	1,28	9s 7d
Sept. 10	1,15	1,28	9s 10d
Sept. 14	1,15	1,28	8s 8d

Barley in Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The trade in malting barley is on a very restricted scale, as is natural at this season, but it will soon become of great interest, and prices of select qualities are liable to be high. The advices of the crop have long been uncertain, but according to the summary of the same published by Mr. Thomas Scott he estimates that it will be merely of inferior quality and that the great pale ale brewers will find great difficulty in procuring superior foreign barley by way of supplementing the deficiency of fine home grown. The color of French barley continues to be repeated, leaving, unfortunately, much to be desired.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 16, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and unsettled; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,19; No. 2 $1,13 bid spot; $1,13¾ seller September; $1,10½ seller October; $1,10 bid seller year; No. 3 $1,00; rejected 87¾a90c. Corn steady; No. 2 60¼a60¾c spot; 63c seller September; 58¾c bid seller October; 53c seller November; rejected 58¾c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 37a37½c; spot 36½c seller September, 34½c bid seller October. Barley quiet at $1,11 spot; $1,15¼ seller October, Rye active at 76½c. Seeds—Timothy higher at $2,10a2,30; clover $8,00.

PROVISIONS—Lard dull at 13c spot; $13,05 a13,07½ seller October; $11,80 seller year. Pork dull at $21,87½ spot; $21,75 seller October; $18,00 seller year. Bulk meats dull and unchanged.

On call board wheat was firmer and higher at $13,75 seller September; $10,75 seller October. Corn firmer and higher at 58½c seller October. Oats in fair demand and firmer at 36¼c seller September, 34a34 1-4c seller October. Pork irregular and lower at $21,55a21,60 seller October; $21,80 cash and seller September. Lard firmer at 13a12 1-2c seller October.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 16.—Flour in buyers favor; receipts 1,800 barrels; superfine western and State $4,65a5,55; common to good $5,70a5,95; good to choice $6,00a6,25; white wheat extra $6,45a7,00; extra Ohio $5,65a7,20; St. Louis $5,20a8,50. Rye flour steady; $4,50a5,00. Cornmeal dull; $3,35a 4,35. Wheat heavy; receipts 88,000 bush. No. 2 Chicago spring $1,20a1,26; No. 2 Northwestern $1,27; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,30 a1,31; winter red western new and old $1,37 a1,38; amber $1,30a1,40. Rye more active; 91½c. Barley firm at $1,24a1,25. Malt quiet. Corn opened better and closed quiet; receipts 128,000 bush.; western mixed steamer 75a76c; do sail 78¼a79c. Oats active; receipts 11,000 bush.; western mixed old 30a37c; white do old 37a38. Hay firm at 75c. Coffee higher at 18a20¼c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7¾a8¼c; prime 8 9-16. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum higher; crude 6¼a6¾c; refined 12¾a13c. Rosin steady at $1,70a1,75. Turpentine said to have been good enough for show cattle; last week there was nothing sold above 6.70, but it should be borne in mind that the cattle in question were 25 to 30c per cwt better in point of quality, and we have no doubt but they would have sold readily at 7c last week. All grades of butchers' stock sold quick and at full prices, as did also native stockers and Texas and Cherokees cattle, and upon the whole we think the market was all things considered probably be expected under the circumstances.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers	6,50a7,00
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5,75a6,25
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	5,12a5,50
Fair 1,000a1,100 lb. steers	4,25a5,00
Common. 900a1,000 steers	3,75a4,00
Bulls, Stags and Cows	2,50a3,00
Stockers, as per quality	3,00a4,00
Texas cattle, as per quality	3,50a4,50

HOGS.

The arrivals continue to increase, and notwithstanding there has been no improvement in quality, the great proportion consisting of grassers, the market to-day was weak, and, as compared with Wednesday, prices dropped 12a15c per cwt on best, and 15 to 20c on common. Hogs are nearly always higher at this particular time than at any other season of the year, as it is just between the old and new corn; the difference in regard to the corn crop continues favorable, while the assessor's returns in some of the western States show a falling off in the number of hogs. That there will be a heavy fall in the price of hogs within the next sixty days is almost certain, as packers would not dare to enter the market at anything like present rates. It is understood that a few contracts have been made for January—from the bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, $6,75 at Cincinnati, $6,50 at Columbus, Ind., and $6 at Des Moines, Iowa.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	8,75a0,50
Light Yorkers	7,75a8,00
Grass Hogs, as to quality	7,00a7,50
Roughs and inferior	6,00a6,50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The run was much larger than that of last week, but with an increased demand the market held its own better than was generally expected; while common stock, of which the offerings largely consisted, was a little dragging, prime fat sheep sold readily and at very full prices. There was a continued fair demand for good feeding wethers, which sold readily at 4¼a4½, but Jersey Ewes do not sell as readily as usual at this season of the year. Lambs also continue dull, one reason of which is that those offering here are common in point of quality. Prime fat sheep, averaging 100a110 lbs., were in brisk demand, with sales at 5½a5¾c.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95a100 lbs	5,40a5,65
Good 85a90 lbs	5,00a5,25
Fair 75a80 lbs	4,35a4,50
Common 70a75 lbs	3,25a3,75
Lambs, as per quality—dull	4,50a5,50
Stock Ewes, per head	$1,80a2,50

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 16.—Cotton firm; 13c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; $1,19a1,30. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firm; 42a56c. Rye dull; 83c. Pork nominal. Bulk meats: 8¾a12¾a12½c. Bacon 9¼a13¾a13¾c. Lard dull; tierce 14c; kegs 15a15½c. Sugar cured hams 13½a14¼c. Whisky steady at $1,17¾.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 16.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat: 4a5c lower closing steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1,35; No 3 white Michigan $1,29 1-2; amber do. $1,29 1-2; seller September $1,29; seller October $1,30; seller November $1,29 1-2; old do. $1,35 1-2; No. 2 amber Michigan $1,07; No. 3 red $1,11; rejected 92c. Corn in demand fair and market firm; high mixed 65c; seller October 62 1-2c; seller year 50c; low mixed 63 1-2c; no grade 57c; damaged 57c. Oats: quiet and steady; No. 2 42c; white 47c; Michigan 42c; rejected 38c.

Foreign.

LONDON, September 16.—

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete *resume* of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—*Single copy*, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50, clubs of ten, 1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this Journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Allegheny Valley Railroad—A Good Thing for the Traveling Public.

The officers of the Allegheny Valley R. R. have placed on sale at all stations *round trip tickets*, which are sold at reduced rates. These tickets will prove a great convenience and will save passengers from ten to twenty per cent.

A Dishonest Domestic.

Some days ago a domestic in the family of Mrs. Bentley, on Fremont street, Allegheny, named Mary O'Connell, left her employers house and took with her two silver watches. An information was made before Mayor Phillips against her and yesterday afternoon detective Scott arrested her and locked her up. He also succeeded in recovering one of the watches. Mary will have a hearing this morning.

Choice Carpets.

We beg leave to call the attention of the trade to our new full stock. Seldom, if ever, have we offered to the trade so large and choice a stock, embracing the newest and best things in foreign and domestic makes. The styles in tapestry and body brussels, and in two and three ply are exceedingly handsome, running through all desirable shades of color. In stringed ingrains, in short pieces our stock is unequaled. We show the grandest assortment of velvet and brussels, mats and rugs ever shown in this market.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth avenue.

TILL TAPPING.

A Man Arrested for "Going Through" a Money Drawer.

Last night, about half past eleven o'clock, officer B. J. Young arrested Dan. McIntyre, who was charged with robbing the money drawer in the saloon of Dan. Downer, in the Diamond. At the time named, McIntyre, it is alleged, stole his way behind the counter, and when the proprietor's back was turned, made a dive for the till, and took from it eleven dollars and fifty cents. He was arrested as stated, and taken to the Central Station, where he was locked up for a hearing this morning.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Let It be Stopped Before the Coroner Gets a Job.

It is the practice of a number of boys who congregate on Henderson hill, Third ward, Allegheny, to start stones rolling down the side of the hill, and there have been quite a number of narrow escapes from being struck by these stones. Only a few days ago officer Phillipi came within an ace of being struck by a large stone while standing on Quarry street. He heard it coming down the hill and jumped to one side just in time. The stone whistled past the officer's head and broke into a dozen pieces at his feet. Yesterday afternoon a large stone, weighing probably twenty pounds, was started from the top of the hill on Henderson and, bounding rolled down and struck against the side of a frame house on Quarry street, occupied by Robert Huey. It caved a large hole in the side of the house and knocked clean through a handsome clock that was hanging on the wall in the inside of the house, completely ruining the timepiece. Several children that happened to be playing near by whistled past a number of pieces of stone. The practice ought to receive some attention from the authorities.

THE RE-UNIONS.

Re-Calling the Days of the March and Bivouac.

The first re-union of the Fourth Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry since the war will take place to-day, commencing with a business meeting at 2 o'clock P. M., at Turner Hall, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization, and ending with a banquet at 6:30 P. M., at the St. Charles Hotel. An oration will be delivered by Col. J. S. Haymaker at 7½ P. M., at Turner Hall, at which place all friends of the regiment, and the public generally, are invited to be present free of charge. The headquarters of the regiment are at the St. Charles Hotel.

At the meeting in Municipal Hall last night of the Sixty-second Regiment the final arrangements for to day's reunion at Castle Shannon were completed. The following route over which the regiment will march was adopted: From City Hall to Sixth avenue, thence to Grant street, then to Fifth avenue, down to Wood street, along to Fourth avenue, up to Smithfield street and over the Monongahela bridge to the Incline, Plane, where the cars will be taken at 10:30 o'clock for Castle Shannon. A resolution thanking the authorities for the use of City Hall and the reporters for giving publicity to the meetings was passed. Dr. Kerr, of the South Side, is to deliver the oration. A train will also leave at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Fourteenth Cavalry holds its reunion to-day at Linden Grove, and the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment at Lafayette Hall to-night.

The Sixty-first Regiment also met last night at Gerst's Hall, Allegheny, when all the committees submitted final reports. The reunion will be held this evening, at Manchester Hall, corner Ohio street avenue and Washington street, Allegheny. It will be opened by an address from W. D. Moore, Esq., to be followed by a banquet and ball. Dispatches were received last night from Philadelphia, Indiana and Wisconsin, stating that delegations would be here, and a letter was read from General Couch, saying that he would positively be present.

CHANGE IN RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

Meeting of the Directors of the P. & C. R. R.—Resignation of President Cohen of—Election of Mr. John King to the Vacancy—Resolutions.

The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company held a meeting yesterday at the depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, but the only business transacted of interest to the public was the announcement of the death of their late fellow director, Mr. Israel Cohen, of Baltimore, the resignation of President Mendes Cohen and the advancement to that position of Mr. John King. The following resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Israel Cohen were unanimously adopted by the Board.

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of the Board our colleague, Israel Cohen, has been removed from us by death; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in this sad dispensation the Board has been deprived of a wise and judicious counselor, one whose long and faithful service made him a most valuable member.

Resolved, That we hereby testify our high appreciation of the excellent qualities which constituted his character, and that we will ever cherish his memory with the warmest affection.

Resolved, That we hereby tender his family our most sincere sympathy in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the records of the Board and a copy thereof be sent to his family.

Mr. John King, Jr., of Baltimore, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, was then elected to fill the vacancy in the Board. Subsequently, Mr. Mendes Cohen, for the past two years and a half President of the Company, then presented his resignation. The Board, in accepting it, adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Board in accepting the resignation of Mr. Mendes Cohen desire to place on record its high appreciation of his services and its acknowledgements of the satisfactory manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the company. During his administration a marked improvement has taken place in all departments of the service, and notwithstanding the general depression prevailing throughout the country, the effects of which have been most severely felt by railroad companies, the monthly earnings show a gratifying increase. In retiring from the Presidency it affords the Board gratification to know that he will still remain a Director, so that the pleasant relations hitherto existing will not be severed but only changed in their character.

Mr. John King, Jr., was then elected President to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Cohen's retirement.

The Rising Sun Oyster Crackers

Are just what you will like. Try them. Sold by all grocers.

Fall Styles.

All of the latest fashions in soft felt hats at McCORD & CO.,
131 Wood street.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

A Man Seeking Employment That He Didn't Hire—How a Railroad Agent Came to Grief—The Hearing Before Alderman McKenna—The Disposition Made of the Case.

The number of confidence men who invade the country districts and prey upon the "hard-handed sons of toil," have increased at an alarming rate within the last year, and in some cases farmers have been victimized to a large amount by the shrewd operators. So frequent has been the announcement that some one has lost heavily by dealing with this class, that scarcely a can any one go into the country at the present time and find sale for what he may have to offer to the public.

It appears that these operators do not confine their business entirely to the rural districts of late, but on the contrary, some of them have turned their attention to the city, which is filled with laborers seeking employment. The dullness of the times make it necessary for them to make money, and as it is an old maxim that "necessity is the mother of invention," their minds have been exceedingly active in laying plans which would win. "Get money honestly if you can; if not, get it anyhow," appears to be their watchword, and so they make a raid upon the wallet of many a well-to-do man, who is entrapped by flattering promises which will result in a handsome competency.

During the early part of this week a man who called himself W. D. Lee made his appearance at a boarding house located at No. 168 Wylie avenue, and wanted to engage a lodger and front room for an "office," which he desired to occupy from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon. He offered to pay five dollars per week for the accommodation, and as the landlady was paying forty-two dollars per month, she thought this would be a good opportunity to cut down her expenses, and accordingly let the room, which was nicely carpeted. The new comer agreed to have the floor covering taken up in a few days, with the understanding that he would supply its place by an oil cloth one. As soon as he was provided with a place for the transaction of business, an advertisement was inserted in the various city papers for fifty good railroad men, to work on a new road, known as the "Selota Valley." There being a number of men in the city who were lying idle, they thought this a good opportunity to make a strike, as large wages were offered and cheap board furnished. These parties filed into the office of the railroad agent in regular squads and for several days he had more business than he was able to attend to. The wages offered ranged from $1.25 to $4.50 per day, according to the station which the employee was to occupy. As soon as the men made application for a situation their names were registered, but a small advance, ranging from one to two dollars was charged for placing each name on the roll book. This was paid over with the understanding that it was the "fee" of the agent, which was due him for his trouble. It was also stated by the operator that he desired a little "divy" as an assurance that the men would respond when called for. Yesterday morning was the time fixed for the meeting of the "pick and shovel men," who were to be furnished with passes to their place of destination, but the railroad fare was to be deducted from the first month's wages, after they had gone to work. On Wednesday evening Mr. George Gillespie noticing a ran at Lee's office almost equal to the one made on the Bank of California, thought he would try his hand on negotiating for a good situation, and accordingly called upon the employer when, he learned that all the best places had been taken. Gillespie, thinking everything was not right, went before Alderman McKenna and made an information against Lee, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. An officer was sent after him who found him with his valise packed ready to leave the city, but he was not permitted to take his departure, but was taken into custody. When the hearing was had, when a number of witnesses, who had been victimized, appeared against the defendant and told the story as we have already given it. Lee said in defense that he had been paid particularly for coming to changing his boarding place, and claimed to be doing a square, legitimate business. When asked to produce his papers showing his authority to act for the railroad, he said his contract was only a verbal one, and averred that he was a brother of the President of the corporation. Not being able to satisfy the Magistrate that he was acting in good faith, he was committed to jail for trial, in default of $500 bail. Not only are the would-be railroad hands out of their money, but the landlady from whom he obtained his office is minus her rent, and has a badly damaged carpet, as the result of the frequent visits made by individuals with muddy boots. Had it not been for Gillespie, who made the information, being acquainted with these sharp practices, it is altogether probable that the successful Railroader would have turned his back upon the Smoky City on Wednesday night with a pocket full of change with the hard earned money of laboring men.

Lee is a medium sized man with dark hair and mustache and coal black eyes. He claims to be able to make a favorable showing of the status of his affairs, and the authorities propose to give him an opportunity of doing

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

Meeting of Workers at Rochester—Convening of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association—Interesting Discussions on Leading Questions.

The Sunday School Convention of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association met pursuant to adjournment at Rochester, yesterday morning at 9:30 A. M. The services were opened by devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. J. S. Hutson, of the Nixon street church, Allegheny, after which the Convention was called to order by the President, Prof. L. H. Eaton, of Allegheny. The first subject on the programme was "Elements of Success in Sunday School Teaching," introduced by Mrs. Thomas Corde, of Allegheny, and the discussion of the question was taken up by the Revs. J. W. Piannett, of Sharpsburg, J. S. Hutson, of Allegheny, Jas. Hodgson, of Beaver, and Mr. Rebhecke, of Rochester, and others. A paper on "Mission Work of the Sunday School," by Miss Z. Bunn, of Rochester, was then read, the treatment of the question showing an intimate knowledge with the subject on the part of the writer, and on motion was requested for publication in the *Pittsburgh Witness*. "How to Prepare and Teach a Bible Lesson" was ably introduced by Rev. F. J. Rebhecke, of the Nixon street school, Allegheny. The discussion which followed was engaged in by Revs. M. B. Sloan, T. J. Knapp, of Sewickley, J. S. Hutson and Bros. H. M. Matthews, of Kentucky, J. F. Hughes, of Pittsburgh, and Prof. Carey, of Fair Oaks.

Adjourned.

The Convention re-assembled at 2 P. M., and after singing and prayer the question "The Whole Church in the Sunday school" was opened by Rev. J. W. Piannett, and was discussed by Revs. E. B. Lewis, of the Rochester Presbyterian church, J. F. Hutson, and Bros. H. M. Rebhecke, Hughes, Sheldon, Profs. Carey and L. H. Eaton. An essay written by Mrs. T. J. Knapp on "Woman's Mission in the Sabbath School" was read by the Rev. T. J. Knapp. This paper which was a very able one, was suggested for publication in the *Witness*.

"The True Aim of the Sunday School" was next introduced by Rev. J. S. Hutson, and discussed by Revs. J. A. Snodgrass, T. J. Knapp and M. B. Sloan. The opening of the question box followed, and questions of interest to Sunday shool workers, proposed by members of the convention were answered by Revs. Sloan, Hutson, Johnson, Piannett, T. J. Knapp, and Messrs. H. C. Fry, of Rochester; Matthews, F. J. Rebhecke, D. S. Anderson, of Pittsburgh; Geo. R. Lauman, of Sewickley; Riggs, of McKeesport and Prof. Carey. After singing and the benediction by Rev. E. B. Lewis adjourned.

Evening Session.—The evening session was largely attended, the large and beautiful house being filled to its utmost capacity. To many this was the most pleasing part of the meeting. The scholars of the Rochester Sunday School gave a practical illustration of "Object Teaching," building an arch—the Arch of Scripture Truth—in response to which singing and short addresses by Revs. J. A. Snodgrass, T. J. Knapp, L. B. Lewis, J. W. Piannett and J. S. Hutson. After a most enjoyable time the delegates and friends returned to their homes with a grateful remembrance of the kindness, hospitality, and sociability of the people of Rochester. Although the weather was unfavorable the Convention was well attended, and the Sunday Schools of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association well represented.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Adams played in "Wild Oats" last night to a big house. To-night he appears in "Hamlet."

Academy of Music.

"Richelieu" was repeated last night. Mr. Stevens acts the character very well indeed, but would appear to much better advantage if supported by a company good throughout. "Name Unknown" will be produced this evening.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

Miss Rena in "Cush" and the other performances at this theatre continue to draw very good audiences. Rena is an actress of ability and well worth seeing.

Trimble's Varieties.

The bill here this week is unusually strong. Mr. Alms has a number of excellent cards, who are doing effective work.

The Mt. Vernon Excursion.

Great expectations are indulged in concerning the excursion to Washington and Mt. Vernon, which comes off the latter part of next week. Each excursionist will be presented with a memento of the visit to Mt. Vernon. Other pleasant surprises will make the trip enjoyable to the visitors. Without any things, there will be a public reception at Cumberland. The excursion promises to be a grand affair. Fare only $9 for the round trip.

The Trip to Long Branch.

The great excursion to Long Branch takes place next week. The train will leave the Union Depot at eight o'clock Wednesday morning. Two days at the ocean, a trip to New York by rail or water, a view of all the beautiful cities between Pittsburgh and the Branch, a ride over the Alleghenys mountains, a dip in the sea, on the beach at Long Branch are some of the attractions of this trip. Fare only $10. Remember the time.

Lunch Baskets.

Market Baskets, Clothes Baskets and all other kinds of Baskets Wholesale and Retail at J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.
(Before Judge McCandless.)

Joseph Schilling, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The petition of Peter Seibel, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of his alleged lieu, referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

A. S. Pool and W. W. Pool, debtors, Venango county. On petition of W. W. Pool for an injunction, an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 25th inst., and in the meantime restraining J. H. Johnston and R. H. Lee from performing the act sought to be enjoined. The debtors in this case filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves yesterday, which was referred to Register Rogers.

Cornelius Tyson, bankrupt, Venango county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and the usual order made for a final hearing, before Register Rogers, on the 6th prox.

Christopher Rogers, bankrupt, Luzerne county. At the request of Register Willard, an alias order was granted for a hearing upon the bankrupt's petition for discharge, on the 23d prox.

Charley Seely, bankrupt, Potter county. On certified petition of the assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

B. M. Laughlin vs. the steamer Juniata. On motion of Knox & Wilson, proctors, the Commissioner's report of partial distribution was confirmed absolutely, and the clerk was ordered to pay out the fund as therein designated.

On petition of David Reed, Esq., United States Attorney, a venire was ordered for a Grand and Veneras Jury for the October term of the United States Court, beginning on the 18th prox.

Alexander Dickey and John A. Dickey, carpenters and builders, of Allegheny city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves, which was referred to Register Shaffer.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.
(Before Judge Ewing.)

This Court was in session a short time yesterday, and disposed of the case of Allegheny county vs. State Treasurer, R. A. Mackey et al., involving the disposition to be made of the liquor fees which are now in the hands of Col. Kilgore, and which are demanded by the State. As the respondent did not appear either in person or by counsel, the preliminary injunction against him was continued with leave to make a motion to have it dissolved; otherwise to remain in full force and effect until the further order of the Court. The case will likely be carried to the Supreme Court.

Criminal Court.
(Before Judge White.)

Maggie McDonald was acquitted of a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by Catharine Reilly, and the costs were divided.

James Blocker, indicted for larceny on oath of Sarah Smith, was acquitted.

William Bushman plead guilty to larceny charged by John L. Elias.

Andrew Smith plead guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

John Klein, indicted for arson on oath of Hugo Schilling, was acquitted.

John Oliver was convicted of the larceny of two water melons and three dozen of eggs. The prosecutor was H. F. A. Hydepohl.

To the cases of Patrick Haslin, William Dumphey and James McCallum, indicted for burglary on oath of H. H. Jordan, the former was convicted and the two latter acquitted.

Trial lists for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
A. Monaghan et al.,	John Appy, Jr.,
Jas. D. Lewis, *alias* J. H. Lewis,	Albert Hawthorn, *alias* Allen,
Joseph Campbell, (2)	John Wilson et al.,
John Bailey, (2)	Daniel Hall, (2)
Geo. Miller,	James Larum,
Chas. Harbaugh,	Adam Brown,
William Hinkle,	Brick McCloskey,
Michael Kitrick,	Frank Hall et al.,
John Beck et al.,	Joseph Woods,
Felix Binder,	Alexander McGill,
William Robinson,	August Wagner,
Abraham Kelly,	J. J. White, (2)
Rose Smith,	August Wagner,
Mary Starr,	A. Weigand,
Lena Schendeman,	Wm. M. Cully.

A Lumber Transaction.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday by John A. Gasten vs. Austin L. Clark. The orator says that on the 1st of November, 1872, he entered into a co-partnership with respondent for the purchase and sale of a lot of lumber; that on or about the day aforesaid they bought of Orr & Love, of Jefferson county, Pa., thirty-two hundred feet of timber, and paying therefor twenty dollars per thousand feet, for which they gave their joint notes, payable in nine months and one year; that when the first note became due the firm of complainant and respondent, $200 of the funds being taken out of the private funds of the orator, and $50 by the respondent; that the second note was paid in full at maturity by the complainant, and further represented that the respondent has failed to account for the sale of said lumber and still refuses to do so, and the orator asks that the Court compel an accounting of the same to be rendered that an equitable division of the profits of the same may be made.

BISHOP McLAREN.

He is Canvassed by a Caucus Meeting—And Leads the Field.

A reporter of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a racy way, tells of a caucus meeting held the night before Dr. McLaren was elected Bishop of Illinois. He says: "A conference of the delegates was held last Tuesday evening, at the Sherman House, for the purpose of discussing the merits and demerits of the several candidates for Bishop of the Diocese. A Committee was formed, and every precaution had been taken to prevent the slightest intimation of the nature of the proceedings reaching the public. A guard was detailed for each window and door, and in the lower hall, and it was announced that any amount of whispering would be tolerated. But, despite the precautions, the *Tribune* is enabled to lay before the public the secret gossip of the conference was opened with prayer, after which one of the good brethren arose to inquire if any reporters were present in the garb of delegates. The inquiry was repeated several times, and finally the hint was given that if there were they would please retire. The hint proved entirely unnecessary, for the reporters at the time were removed from the immediate room, but in position to gather whatever transpired for the gratification of a news-hungry public.

The conference then proceeded to discuss the qualifications of the several candidates for Bishop. The most prominent candidates in the discussion proved to be the Rev. Dr. William E. McLaren, of Cleveland, O.; Dr. Ayrault, of New York Dr. Lewis, of Washington; Dr. Hoffman, of Philadelphia; Dr. Vanhusen, of New York, and Dr. DeKoven. Other names were prominently mentioned, but none seemed in the start to call forth such unqualified commendations as the name of Dr. McLaren. He was urged for the position by several influential members, as being in every particular adapted to the responsibilities and duties. Among other arguments, besides his individual and intrinsic merits, the loveliness of his wife was urged, but just what this had to do with his fitness for Bishop could not be understood by the reporter, but the idea met with the applause of the conference. In his favor it was said that he was recommended by Bishop McCloskey, of Michigan, and the intelligence of the Western Church, in proof of which letters were introduced from most of the Western States. Another argument in his favor was that he was a High-Church man, and it was maintained by his friends that he was head and shoulders above every other candidate in the possession of the qualities necessary for a Bishop for this Diocese, among which was that he was the peer of the lamented Douglas as an orator.

"Against him it was said that he did not enjoy the necessary age in the Church, and, beside, he was not sound on certain points. It was urged by some that he possessed the faults of Dr. De Koven intensified, and by others, who had him preach on the primitive science, that he was a follower of Martineau." Finally a ballot was taken and Dr. McLaren had a majority of one over Dr. De Koven. This showed the feeling of the clergy.

Among other interesting local items of Dr. McLaren's history, not heretofore mentioned by us, was the fact that he was connected respectively with the GAZETTE and *Chronicle* of this city, and in his earlier years was a student of the Western Theological Seminary. His sister is the wife of Rev. Dr. A. A. Hodge, of the Seminary, which we believe is his only relative residing hereabouts, although he has a very wide circle of friends.

TWENTY YEARS.

A Long Term for Retirement and Reflection.

Yesterday morning a gentleman from Erie called upon Warden Wright, at the Penitentiary, and secured quarters in that commodious establishment, to be occupied by him for the next twenty years—in case the brittle thread of life withstands the strains upon it for that length of time. The visitor made good his claim to the apartments chosen by the presentation of an official certificate from the authorities at Erie setting forth, in substance, that he was addicted to nocturnal pastimes of a burglarious character, which rendered it desirable that he retire for a season from the bustling activities of an unfeeling world that could not appreciate his peculiar bent of mind. He donned the variegated garb provided for boarders at the institution and "strolled his tack" as contentedly as any of them last evening. Nine friends accompanied him from Erie, but they will only remain for terms of from one to three and four years.

Fall Styles.

All of the latest styles in stiff felt hats at McCORD & CO.,
131 Wood street.

Slates.

Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Writing Paper, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ink and Pass Books, at J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

Florence Hair Brushes

and all other kinds of Brushes at the Wholesale and Retail Brush House of J. D. Thompson & Co., 176 and 178 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

····This is a day of Regimental reunions.

····The Washington County Fair is in full blast.

····The Xantha and Iron city clubs play at Union Park this afternoon.

····The new "Police Manual, compiled by Clerk Hartzell, will probably be distributed to the police forces to-day.

····The Pittsburgh Baptist Association conducted a Sunday School Convention at New Brighton yesterday.

····The trotting races, which were announced for yesterday afternoon at Friendship Park, did not take place owing to the rain.

····Yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of South Mountain, and to-day thirteen years ago the battle of Antietam was fought.

····The Finance Committee meets this afternoon to consider Treasurer Magee's proposition for investing the money now in the Sinking Fund.

····While getting off a street car in Brownstown, South Side, on Wednesday, Mr. Joseph Johnston fell, causing a fracture of one of his thighs.

····Hopes are now entertained of the recovery of Edward Salmon, of the South Side, who attempted suicide by cutting his throat during the early part of the week.

····Two little boys last evening took a horse out of Herring's stable, Allegheny, and disappeared with it. The owner of the horse soon ofter notified the police of the affair.

····John Young, a colored employe of the Fifth Avenue House, announces his intention to commence next Tuesday and walk for 100 consecutive hours with a rest of but twelve minutes each hour.

····A meeting will be held to-morrow evening at the armory of Co. G, Duquesne Greys, for the purpose of organizing a Harlequin club. Some twenty-five or thirty young men have already signified their intention of joining it.

····Already several miles of pipe have been laid between Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mill, at Millvale, on the West Penn Railroad, and the Butler county gas well, back of Tarentum. The whole line will be completed by October 1st.

····Miss Jennie Henderson, of Allegheny, wants J. B. Alexander to explain why he so cruelly trifled with her affections. The case is in the hands of Alderman D. L. Smith. Barbara Gardner likewise makes a similar inquiry of George Telbinger, and George has given bail to answer at Court.

····Herman Ross, a butcher in Skunk Hollow, was before Alderman McMasters again yesterday on a complaint made by Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, charging him with ill treatment of cattle. The magistrate heard all the evidence in the case and reserved his decision. Ross was fined five dollars and costs one day last week.

····Mrs. Clark, a resident of Federal street, Allegheny, and who was reported to have attempted to commit suicide by taking creosole, a few days ago, denies the charge, and states that she has no domestic trouble, but that she was sick at the time the report gained currency, caused by the extraction of a number of teeth. She was trying to take the soreness out of her gums at the time named, which probably gave rise to the rumor.

····One day last week we published the report of the committee that inspected the High Schools of Allegheny City. It stated that the general average of the Irwin avenue school, in the Second ward, was only 51 per cent. This has since been discovered to be a mistake, though the report was correct in every particular. The average made by the Irwin avenue High School was 67 per cent, and by the first Grammar School 57 per cent.

····It isn't always safe, if your boat is pinching you, to pull it off in a place of amusement. A gentleman and lady friend in the Opera House and now he wishes he hadn't done so. As the play was drawing to a close he tried hard to draw his boot on again but couldn't. His frantic efforts to get into the boot caused the utter ruin of the audience and realizing how comic the situation was it roared with laughter. Adams and "Wild Oats" were completely forgotten. The man tugged and got it on the fair one's foot. She then tugged and the deeper the crimson grew in his face the more the spectators laughed. It was a scene not on the bills, but the picture of that man sticking his foot up before a thousand people and grunting audibly as he endeavored to incase it in its proper covering again will not soon be forgotten.

····A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Kaye's saloon, on Penn avenue, between the Avenue Democratic Club, of Luther, of the Clipper club, and Frank Dennison, of the Sheridan club, for the purpose of signing articles for a single scull race between those men for $300 a side. At the conference it was decided that it was understood that Luther's friends had agreed to the course above Dam No. 1, on the Monongahela river, but yesterday afternoon that was not acceptable, and the result is that the match will probably be declared off. Luther party are anxious for "excursion money," by taking the race to Hulton, on the Allegheny river. There were a large number of crack oarsmen at the conference, including Morris, Coulter, the Duquesne four oared crew, and others, who are taking great interest in the matter. It is hard to tell now when a match will be arranged.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. Will. Rush, of Uniontown, was in the city last night.

***Capt. J. B. Eads, of New Orleans, is stopping at the Union Depot Hotel.

***Judge John E. Parke has been chosen General Manager of the Exposition.

***Capt. W. W. Tyson, of the G. A. R., last evening established a new Post at New Castle.

***Col. John M. Thompson, of Butler, ex-member of Congress, is stopping at the Union Depot Hotel.

***Francis Keffer, Grand Master Workman of the Pennsylvania A. O. U. W., is in this city on an official tour.

***Messrs. Harrison and Hunter are candidates for chairmanship of the Water Committee, in case Mr. Brown resigns.

***Col. Amzi S. Fuller, of Uniontown, is in the city attending to legal matters in our County Courts in which he is interested.

***Mr. Russell H. Boggs, of the firm of Boggs & Buhl, dry goods jobbers of Allegheny, has returned from an eastward business trip.

***W. J. Rose, Esq., General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, started on a trip eastward yesterday morning.

***Mr. R. B. Brown, Chairman of the Water Committee, proposes resigning at the next meeting of that body, owing to the demand of his business for all his time and attention.

***Clerk Hartzell's latest and most popular work, just issued, is "Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Police Force of the City of Pittsburgh." It is in the author's best vein, and though founded on fact, is wonderfully interesting. The chapters about "cellar doors," "vagrants," "gunpowder," "crimes of great magnitude," "nuisances," "pawnbrokers," "thieves," and "bill posting" are intensely exciting. The book will have an extensive circulation, especially among policemen.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offences and Petty Criminalities.

PATRICK MCVEY charged James Little with the larceny of a coat valued at thirty dollars yesterday, before Alderman Donley, of the South Side. Warrant issued.

ABRAHAM DAILEY was charged with fraud by James Hanlon before Alderman Porter yesterday. The allegations are that the defendant removed his goods in the night with the intention of defrauding his creditors. Warrant issued.

THE case of Andrew Hampe who had been fined ten dollars by Mayor McCarthy, on an information sworn out by Inspector Gray for the violation of the health ordinance of the city, and which had been taken to the Common Pleas Court No. 1 on a writ of *certiorari*, was argued before judge Stowe yesterday, which resulted in the confirmation of the sentence as pronounced by the Mayor.

YESTERDAY morning D. W. Bell made an information before 'Squire McHendry, of Allegheny City, charging John McAllister and Wm. Stewart with perjury. He alleges that in the hearing of a case before a Manchester 'Squire against the proprietor of the Union Hotel for Sunday liquor selling, these defendants, as witnesses, swore that they had not purchased liquor on a Sunday within six months, and on this he proposes to take a stand and prove that they did buy it when they said they did not.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Emil Foerster et ux. et al. to Julia Foerster, August 24, 1875; 6 lots in Seventh ward, Allegheny. Consideration.....$10

Same as above to Albertine Krug, August 25, 1875; 2 lots in same ward as above. Consideration.....$10

Julia Foerster et al. to Lizzie Oehmler, August 24, 1875; 2 lots in same ward as above. Consideration.....$10

Julia Foerster to Elise Foerster, August 24, 1875; 2 lots in same ward as above. Consideration.....$10

Same as above to Johanna Foerster, August 24, 1875; two lots in same ward as above. Consideration.....$5

Same as above to Kate Foerster, August 24, 1875; 2 lots in same ward as above. Consideration.....$5

Enoch Bohnet et ux. to Elizabeth Mack, July 19, 1875; lot in Tenth ward, Allegheny, on the Perrysville Plank Road. Price.....$1,800

James Boggs et ux. to Susannah Magee, March 24, 1851; lot on Fleming street, Allegheny. Price.....$100

David McMasters et ux. to John A. McKelvey, August 22, 1874; two lots in Nineteenth ward, city, on Negley avenue. Price.....$2,600

Henry Silverman, et ux. to Henry Adler, July 15, 1875; lot in Twenty-ninth ward, city, on Carson street. Consideration.....$1

Wm. Frank, assignee to same, same, same, July 15, 1875; lot on same street as above. Price.....$8,100

Daniel Ahl, Sr., et ux. to Rodney N. Allshach, February 24, 1875; 10 acres in Kirkpatrick township. Price.....$7,000

Marx Klein et ux. to Jacob Klein, September 13, 1875; lot on Taggart street, Allegheny. Price.....$2,000

Christ Gerst et ux. to Fred. Beckert, August 21, 1875; lot in Tenth ward, Allegheny, on Charles street. Price.....$350

John H. Joy et ux. to Alonzo R. Joy, September 1, 1875; 15 acres in Mount Township. Price.....$1,500

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Abyssinia at New York.

Go to Jos. S. Finch & Co.

Distillers, 189 First avenue, and lay in a stock of their six-year old pure rye whisky; each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.

ORDINANCES.

NOTICE.—The following Ordinances relative to Street Improvements are published for information, in accordance with the provision of section 6 of an Act of

SECTION 6. That no Ordinance or any improvement and no report of viewers shall be finally acted upon by both branches of Councils until at least one week after its representation and publication in official papers authorized to do the city printing.

And will be presented to Councils for final action at next meeting.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Sassafras alley, from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth streets.

WHEREAS, By the provisions of the fifth paragraph of the second section of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to authorize the Mayor for and on behalf of the City of Pittsburgh, to enter into a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whereby the public travel on and across the railroad of said company within the limits of said city and to and from the Union passenger station of said company may be made more secure by crossing certain streets above or below the grade of said railroad, and by the removal of certain side tracks crossing the approach to said station and whereby increased facilities may be afforded for the receipt and shipment of the railroad traffic of said city," passed 31st December, 1872, it is agreed as follows, *(inter alia)*:

"The said company agrees to have Sassafras alley, from Twenty-seventh street to Thirtieth street, widened to the width of fifty (50) feet at its cost, said widening to be effected by adding twenty-six (26) feet upon the northerly side as now located."

And whereas, A petition from the owners of property in interest has been presented to Council asking for the opening and widening of said Sassafras alley, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. Now, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Sassafras alley, from Twenty-eighth street to Twenty-ninth street, at a width of fifty feet, in accordance with an agreement, approved by ordinance passed by Councils 31st day of October, 1872. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "An act concerning streets and sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1860, and the several supplements thereto.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the grading of Louisa street, from Atwood street to Ward street.

WHEREAS: It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the grading of Louisa street, from Atwood street to Ward street, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading of Louisa street, from Atwood street to Ward street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto and ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the grading and curbing of Magee street, from Louisa street to Bluff street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading and curbing of Magee street, from Louisa street to Bluff street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto and ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening and curbing of Rose street, from Overhill street to Dinwiddie street.